

Law Enforcement News

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On the investigative trail with "occult cops"

By Jacob R. Clark
Second of two parts.

Law-enforcement agencies are beginning to take very seriously the growing incidence of apparent occult-related crime, but the nature of the crimes — whether committed by devout Satan worshippers or teenage "dabblers" — tends to defy traditional investigation. Often, no evidence is found at alleged crime scenes. Credible witnesses are hard to find; reports of incidents are hard to corroborate. Suspects prove difficult to apprehend.

A growing cadre of police investigators who specialize in these macabre crimes — "occult cops," as they are known — all agree that for law-enforcement to get an edge on an increasingly serious and widespread problem, it must educate itself and promote interagency communication. But first and foremost, they stress, law enforcement must take reports seriously — something many officials were not inclined to do until recently.

Dialing for Assistance

All of the investigators interviewed by LEN are constantly besieged by calls for advice and assistance from law-enforcement

Specialists track "craziness and cruelty"

agencies nationwide, and many of them regularly conduct seminars on the subject. They are widely perceived as being on the cutting edge of occult-related crime investigation.

During a recent interview, Det. Patrick Metoyer of the Los Angeles Police Department's Criminal Conspiracy Section had to excuse himself several times to field other telephone calls.

Metoyer, who has been involved in occult investigations for the past several years, had been contacted once again by a law-enforcement agency trying to shed some light on the meaning of graffiti found at a "site" — a location where rituals are held.

Metoyer says he asks most agencies who seek his advice to send photographs, since mere descriptions are often not enough. He once helped investigate a stabbing death in Kentucky where the murderer had scrawled "some sort of symbol" in blood on the window of the car where the victim's body was found.

"Immediately, they figured they've got a satanic crime," Metoyer said. But the subsequent investigation revealed the symbol to be a red herring — "it was a case of the person trying to throw the police off," he said.

Know Your Occult Groups

Metoyer, who works on occult-related crimes from "an advisory standpoint," has assisted more than 30 agencies in their investigations. He also gives seminars regarding rituals, instruments used in them, and study methods for investigators who wish to familiarize themselves with occult crime traits.

"You have to know which different camps [of followers] you're talking about," he said.

For example, he said, "Witches traditionally have been referred to as persons who are benevolent — they may deal in good or white magic." Thus a youth killing cats who claims to be a witch "is not going to be wrapped too tight, because according to the doc-

trines of witchcraft, they don't do that."

If confronted with a suspect who claims to be a devil worshiper, Metoyer says the knowledgeable officer can know what to expect.

"This is a person who deals in violence and sexual activity. He is probably dealing in his own sexual physical fetishes. He is abusive, so you deal with him a little bit differently," he said.

Once law-enforcement agencies are able to make distinctions, and "they can at least tentatively identify the problem, they're ahead of the game. They're not going to be stumbling over the evidence," he said.

An investigator must also be "attuned to what individuals are

capable of doing," said Metoyer, who once served as bodyguard to Linda Kasabian, a member of Charles Manson's "family" that terrorized Southern California in the late 1960's.

Craziness in Numbers

He says followers of occult groups — whether organized or not — can be dangerous people with little regard for the authority of the law. As a result, law-enforcement agents should use "utmost caution."

"There's always safety in numbers, and with members of the occult there is craziness in numbers because the dynamics of the group then begin to take effect. The cruelty becomes rampant; the hostile natures of one or two people become infectious," Metoyer said.

Skepticism is a typical police reaction to reports of occult-related criminal activity, accord-

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Accredited agencies find:

Insurance costs dropping

A recently released survey tends to confirm what many police executives have long been proclaiming — that accredited police agencies find it easier to get liability insurance and, in some cases, insurers offer accredited agencies discounts on rates and reimbursement of accreditation expenses.

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) surveyed 56 accredited agencies and found that approximately one-fourth of them were able to increase the amount of insurance coverage available to them. Furthermore, the survey showed, accreditation was used by three agencies as a viable defense in liability lawsuits, while four agencies said accreditation was "the deciding factor" in reaching out-of-court settlements that "considerably reduced damages."

Five other agencies reported a decrease in the number of lawsuits against them after they gained accreditation.

Successful Loss Control
CALEA and many of its sup-

porters have long held that one of the benefits of accreditation was that it reduced the incidence of lawsuits and made liability insurance easier to obtain.

The new survey is "a very clear indicator" that accreditation is a "really successful method of loss control," said Beth Denniston, a CALEA spokeswoman.

Of the 52 agencies that responded to the survey, 22 were self-insured or already belonged to an insurance pool, and one of them had no insurance. Of the 30 to whom the insurance questions applied, 12, or 40 percent, said accreditation had made it easier to get police liability insurance. Fourteen, or 46 percent reported lowered police liability premiums, and seven were able to increase the amount of insurance coverage after accreditation.

The survey also detailed instances in which accreditation proved to be a successful defense in a negligence lawsuit. In one case, a judge ruled that a North Providence, R.I., police officer who was sued for alleged excessive use of force had followed correct procedure and found the

department was not negligent.

Policies Already in Place

The Plainsboro, N.J., Police Department was able to reach out-of-court agreements at considerably lower damages in two cases, and reported that accreditation was a decided factor. In one case, the department was sued for false arrest and improperly releasing information to the press, and in the other case for making an illegal entry to effect an arrest. The out-of-court settlements hinged on the fact that the department had developed written arrest and media-relations policies as part of the pre-accreditation process.

Some insurers are acknowledging the benefits of police agency accreditation by offering premium discounts or incentives to encourage an agency to seek accreditation.

Jim Chapman, vice president of governmental programs for Markel Services Inc., the largest private municipal insurer of law-enforcement agencies in the nation, said his company offers an

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Broad support found for handgun controls

A recent Gallup poll shows that Americans overwhelmingly support some restrictions on the sale of handguns even though their representatives in Congress have lately had trouble legislating new gun controls.

The ironic results of the survey, conducted on the heels of Congress's defeat of a proposed national seven-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns, shows almost unanimous public support for gun-purchase waiting periods.

The Gallup organization reported that 91 percent of the 1,001 adults surveyed nationwide supported such controls, which would enable authorities to determine whether buyers of handguns — found to be the most commonly used firearm in homicides and assaults — were convicted felons or mentally ill.

Only 8 percent opposed such a measure, while 1 percent were said they were undecided.

Of the respondents who said they were gun owners, 90 percent said they favored the waiting period, while only 12 percent opposed them.

The poll also surveyed opinions on registration of firearms and licensing of gun owners, where differences were more marked but still heavily supportive of such controls. Sixty-seven percent of the respondents favored firearms

registration, compared with 30 percent who opposed it. Gun owners favored registration by a margin of 58 percent to 38 percent.

When asked about their support for a law requiring a license to carry a gun outside the home, 84 percent of the overall respondents favored such a measure, while 15 percent opposed it.

Licensing was supported by 74 percent of gun owners, and 94 percent of the non-owners.

The poll's margin of error was plus or minus 4 percentage points.

The poll was conducted during the week of Sept. 25-Oct. 1, shortly after the waiting-period legislation, known as the Brady amendment, went down to defeat. Supporters of the waiting period lamented its demise, charging that representatives had been "pistol-whipped" by a massive lobbying and propaganda campaign mounted by the National Rifle Association.

The Brady bill, which was proposed as part of a massive anti-drug act, was replaced by a substitute amendment directing the Justice Department to develop a system that would enable gun dealers to identify convicted felons who attempt to purchase handguns.

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — Rocky Hill Police Chief Philip Schnabel says he won't resign despite a vote of "no confidence" in him by police officers. Schnabel has been embroiled in controversy since the spring of 1987 when he backed a lieutenant who criticized alleged racism in the town government.

DELAWARE — Drug dealers from New York City are said to be targeting the city of Wilmington to fill a vacuum created after police rounded up 150 local dealers last August. Police officials say the New York dealers offer cocaine that is purer and cheaper than the local variety.

MARYLAND — About 225 Baltimore police officers have been required to undergo a yearlong series of blood tests for AIDS and hepatitis under a program begun by the Police Department in June 1987, officials said recently. Dr. Frank T. Barranco, the chief physician for the 3,000-officer department, said none of the officers tested thus far has reported contracting either disease.

The state's secretary for public safety and corrections, Bishop Robinson, has urged mandatory drug testing for prison guard applicants at 13 state correctional institutions. Two guards have died from drug overdoses and eight have been charged with drug violations so far this year.

MASSACHUSETTS — Edward C. Donovan, the 56-year-old Boston police officer who has won national acclaim as an expert on job stress, was charged with shoplifting on Nov. 8 in connection with the alleged theft of a TV set from a store. Donovan denies the allegation.

NEW YORK — New York City police officials have filed misconduct charges against two more police officers in connection with a riot that erupted out of a demonstration at Tompkins Square Park last August. The action brings to five the number of officers charged in the melee.

RHODE ISLAND — The state Health Department reported earlier this month that the above-normal cancer rate among Cranston police officers may be from cigarette smoke — not radon — in the basement of police headquarters. Health officials urged better ventilation and the imposition of smoking restrictions.

VERMONT — The state and the City of Burlington have agreed to pay David Walsh a combined \$30,000 to settle a \$6-million

lawsuit he filed in 1985 after police strip-searched him following his misdemeanor arrest for failing to pay parking tickets. Strip searches were ruled unconstitutional in 1986.

Southeast

ARKANSAS — Ex-St. Francis County Sheriff Coolidge Conlee, who was convicted of a variety of charges including extorting money from nightclub owners, has been freed without bond pending sentencing next month. Conlee faces a maximum of 160 years imprisonment and a \$2-million fine.

Felony arrests in El Dorado have nearly doubled since May, fueled by the arrival of crack cocaine in the area, according to police. Officials say that if the trend continues, a new 150-bed jail will be rendered obsolete.

FLORIDA — A state appeals court last month upheld the nation's first use of DNA testing to achieve a criminal conviction. The court affirmed the rape conviction of Tommy Lee Andrews, who was found guilty after experts matched his genetic characteristics with those found in bodily fluids on the victim's body.

LOUISIANA — Abita Springs Mayor Lynn Bridges has filed a \$2-million lawsuit against the State Police, in which he claims that his daughter Deanna, 19, was ticketed for speeding on June 18 by a trooper who then let her drive away drunk. She later died when her car hit a tree. Her blood-alcohol level tested .18.

NORTH CAROLINA — Probable-cause hearings, which are required by state law to preview evidence in felony cases, will again be held regularly in Durham starting Dec. 1. The hearings have not been held in the city for years due to the pressure of heavy caseloads.

Parents and teachers in Charlotte are pressuring for a crackdown on guns in schools, after 19 gun incidents were reported since the start of the school year. Among their suggestions are the use of metal detectors, locker searches, and the assignment of more police officers to the schools.

Drug testing for police applicants in Winston-Salem will begin July 1, 1989, if the city's police commission approves the plan on Nov. 18.

VIRGINIA — Lee County Deputy John Martin, who was shot Nov. 4 while investigating a suspicious car, died three days later. The suspect in the shooting

is said to have driven off in a Cadillac with temporary or Illinois dealer plates.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — The Guardian Angels safety patrol is seeking official status from the city of Chicago to patrol subways and high-crime areas. The police have opposed any formal ties, saying the subways are dangerous and need trained police officers.

MICHIGAN — A 911 emergency system has begun in Oakland County, linking 850,000 households in 61 communities with police, firefighters and paramedics. The enhanced 911 system, which displays the location and telephone number of a caller, will cost phone customers a 25-cent monthly surcharge.

One hundred and twenty-seven state banks have been robbed so far this year, compared to just 87 in 1987, and the FBI is blaming crack cocaine users and serial bandits for the increase. The total may reach 160, which would be the highest tally since 219 bank heists were recorded in 1975.

OHIO — Police and fire staffing in Columbus would be boosted to record levels while other city departments take 2-percent across-the-board cuts under a 1989 budget of \$514.2 million proposed by Mayor Dana Rinehart.

Licking County officials say an enhanced 911 emergency telephone system could be in place for residents by 1990.

Lawbreakers in Parma will now have to pay for room, board and other services during their stints in the city jail. Officials say the costs imposed on offenders would average \$70 a day.

WISCONSIN — The state faces the loss of up to \$800,000 in Federal aid by Dec. 8 if it fails to prove that it is trying to provide separate jails and correctional staff for juvenile and adult inmates.

Plains States

IOWA — Sac City has no place to house young offenders, and has asked Sac County officials to create a jail facility to hold up to five juveniles for as long as 18 hours until a judge can hear cases. The proposed facility would be in now-unused living quarters for the sheriff.

MISSOURI — The St. Louis Police Department is stepping up efforts to raise the remaining

\$250,000 needed to pay for a \$350,000, 9¼-foot statue recently erected in honor of 146 city officers slain since 1863. The goal is to raise the money by next year's Peace Officers' Memorial Day.

State Highway Patrol officers have begun riding railroad locomotives and radioing information to local police on motorists and pedestrians who race grade-crossing signals. The fine for violators is \$300.

State troopers found 1,100 pounds of cocaine, worth an estimated \$70 million, after they stopped a car for speeding earlier this month. Two Los Angeles men were arrested in what was described as one of the nation's largest drug busts in recent years.

NEBRASKA — Crime Stoppers organizations in several cities have begun planning to take their operations statewide, with the establishment of a toll-free number for anonymous crime tips.

WYOMING — Officials in Riverton are considering leasing the city jail to Fremont County for \$1 a year as a cost-cutting measure. The city would pay to house its prisoners at the facility.

Southwest

COLORADO — Boulder County Sheriff's Detective Dick Dutrow is drafting a written proposal asking Gov. Roy Romer to form a permanent child-abuse investigation squad. The Governor has said he is open to the idea.

NEW MEXICO — The state Department of Public Safety will ask the Law Enforcement Academy Board to consider the decertification of officers who do not attend advanced law enforcement training. The 1988 Legislature approved \$1 million for training, but only 639 of 4,500 officers have received it.

OKLAHOMA — The state Department of Public Safety says it will begin destroying unclaimed rifles and shotguns instead of selling them, under a law that took effect Nov. 1.

The Creek County Commission has refused to reimburse Sheriff Bob Whitworth \$1,120 for a 20-day car trip to Alaska to pick up a prisoner wanted for robbery and kidnapping. District Attorney Lantz McClain said the trip by Whitworth and Undersheriff Camelia Denton was "a vacation."

TEXAS — Five black police officers have sued the Dallas Police Department, claiming that the

department discriminates against blacks in hiring, promotion and discipline. The Federal suit seeks to include all of the estimated 300 black officers in the 3,000-member department.

Authorities seized 2.2 million marijuana plants throughout the state this year, doubling the number confiscated in 1987. The state reportedly ranks seventh in the nation in marijuana production.

Houston police have been issued new traffic tickets that allow officers to write up two violations on a single form. The aim is to double output with a minimum of extra effort, and end a yearlong decline in the number of traffic citations.

Dallas Det. Frank Perez, whose undercover activities have led to 206 arrests and the seizure of \$3.6 million in drugs, has been named Officer of the Year by the Friends of the Dallas Police. Perez, 34, is a six-year veteran of the force.

Officer James Wilkins of the North Richland Hills Police Department was recently singled out to receive the George B. Sunderland Outstanding Crime Prevention Practitioner of the Year award by the International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners. The society, meeting Oct. 17-21 in Detroit, also honored the Houston Police Department's Community Services Division as the outstanding crime prevention unit.

FAR WEST

CALIFORNIA — Eighteen San Francisco mounted patrol officers paraded with their steeds through Union Square just after Election Day to thank voters for approving Proposition V and preserving the mounted unit. The unit had faced disbanding due to a city budget squeeze.

OREGON — A state report says freeway driving speeds have remained at about the same level despite a 1987 increase to a 65-mile-per-hour speed limit. During October, the report said, the average speed on rural Interstate highways was 62.4, less than one mile per hour faster than in October 1987 when the higher speed limit took effect.

An Ethiopian man was killed and two others were injured Nov. 13 in an apparent attack by white supremacist Skinheads, prompting expressions of outrage by local civil rights leaders. Police were initially unsuccessful in their search for suspects in the baseball-bat attack.

Modest paycheck bite raises funds for memorial

Maryland law-enforcement officers have raised over \$120,000 since September toward the construction of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, D.C., through a novel fundraising approach for the \$7.5-million project — payroll deductions of \$1 per paycheck for 10 weeks.

Col. Philip Huber of the Baltimore County Police Department hopes agencies nationwide will adopt Maryland's "Cop To Cop" program to help raise money for the memorial that will honor the nation's slain police of-

ficers. The program had a participation rate of nearly 98 percent among Maryland's law-enforcement officers, he said.

"It was so easy to do through payroll deductions — a dollar a paycheck — nobody could refuse," Huber told LEN.

The program began last summer when Baltimore County Chief Cornelius Behan and Prince George's County Chief Michael J. Flaherty, who heads the state police chiefs' association, became concerned about apparent shortfalls in efforts to raise funds for the memorial. A brainstorming

session by Huber, Behan and Flaherty resulted in "Cop To Cop."

Congress has set aside a 4.5-acre plot of land in Washington near Judiciary Square where the memorial is to be built, but has stipulated that the money is to be raised before October 1989. Groundbreaking for the project is expected to occur in April, with completion targeted for May 15, 1990 — Peace Officers Memorial Day.

"We have to have the money in hand or be able to show in writing

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Voters nationwide tackle variety of crime issues

In addition to electing a President, numerous senators and a House of Representatives on Nov. 8, voters across the country wrestled with a wide range of law enforcement-related issues, including measures to impose tighter bail restrictions on criminal suspects, repeal seat belt laws, curtail parole for repeat offenders, make it a felony for AIDS carriers to donate blood, and overturn restrictions on handgun sales.

In one of the most closely watched, bitterly debated contests, Maryland voters reaffirmed their support of a tough handgun-control law by a margin of 58 percent to 42 percent. The measure, which had been enacted earlier this year but was forced onto the referendum ballot through a petition drive, prohibits the manufacture and sale of some handguns, particularly the cheap weapons known as Saturday Night Specials. The law sets up a nine-member board that will choose handguns that could be used for sporting, self-defense, or law enforcement, and all others will be banned.

The National Rifle Association and its affiliates spent an estimated \$4 million in its effort to defeat the law, which had the support of the Maryland State Police and other law-enforcement agencies, numerous religious and

civic officials, and Governor William Donald Schaefer.

In other voting-booth activity,

Nebraskans reaffirmed their right to bear arms by passing an amendment to the state constitution that will guarantee the right to keep and bear arms and prohibit municipalities from imposing handgun bans.

Californians defeated the controversial Proposition 102 which would have required doctors to report the names of AIDS sufferers to local health officials and would also have made it a felony to knowingly expose others to AIDS through blood donations and prostitution. However, California voters did approve another initiative for the compulsory testing of blood for AIDS and other diseases in the cases of certain sex offenders and instances where public-safety employees are bitten or scratched by suspected AIDS carriers. They also passed an \$817-million in bonds for youth and adult correctional facilities and county jails.

[For more on the California AIDS initiatives, see the interview with Los Angeles County Sheriff Sherman Block in the next issue of Law Enforcement News.]

The right of a suspect to bail was a major issue on many state ballots. Residents of both

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An artist's rendering of the National Law Enforcement Memorial, construction of which is due to start in Judiciary Square in Washington next April.

Daunted by law enforcement, but...

"Skinhead" groups on the rise

Semi-organized groups of young, violent white supremacists — known as Skinheads because of their closely cropped haircuts — are increasingly aligning themselves with longstanding white hate groups like the Ku Klux Klan and the Aryan Nations, according to a report released late last month by the Anti-Defamation League.

"Contingents of the shaven-headed racist youths have taken part in virtually every important hate movement rally, march and conference over the past six months," the report said.

The report went on to note that "strict law enforcement is the most effective means available for dealing with the Skinhead problem," adding that "some Skinhead gangs have become inactive when confronted with no-nonsense law enforcement."

From Harassment to Homicide

The 45-page report said established white supremacists

groups — whose membership base has been eroded by criminal convictions in recent years — have welcomed participation by various Skinhead groups, who in the past year have been implicated in two homicides as well as synagogue vandalisms, hate graffiti, and beatings and harassment against racial minorities, immigrants, and homosexuals.

The number of Skinheads has increased from 1,000-1,500 to more than 2,000 since the last ADL report on the group was released in February.

The largest Skinhead groups operate in California, the ADL noted, but loosely organized groups have been identified in 20 other states including Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.

The shaven-headed youths,

who range in age from 13 to 25, typically sport Nazi insignia and heavy black boots, and spout messages of hate directed against blacks, Hispanics, Jews, Asians and homosexuals. The groups trace their roots to Great Britain, where similar bands of young neo-Fascists have been involved for years in "Paki bashing" — beatings of Pakistani immigrants.

Similar groups have been identified throughout western Europe and in Canada.

But the report warned against including all Skinheads under the hate-group banner, noting there are a significant number of "non-racist Skinheads" who decry the activities of the white supremacists and often find themselves the targets of racist Skinhead violence.

Warriors of Hate

American Skinheads are most closely aligned with the

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Red, white and blue mean help for children in crisis

The colors "red, white and blue" usually conjure up patriotic images of Old Glory fluttering in the breeze, but if a Knoxville, Tenn., doctor's idea gains widespread acceptance, children might come to equate the colors with 911, the emergency police number.

Dr. Fred Hurst, a family physician, has developed the "Telephone Totline," which he says could aid children in dialing 911 during an emergency. The system, which uses colored stickers placed on the 9-1-1 positions on a telephone dial, has already gained the enthusiastic support of the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, which plans to "broadly distribute" the stickers, the Associated Press reported recently.

In Hurst's system, a red sticker is placed over the 9, and a blue-and-white sticker is placed on the 1. Tests by the University of Tennessee's College of Human Ecology showed that young children using the color code were able to recall it weeks later.

Hurst got the idea in 1986 after reading a newspaper account of how a 2½-year-old child in Colorado saved the life of her babysitter who had been injured in a fall. The child had been taught to dial the operator in an emergency and she did so, and was able to summon help for her

babysitter.

"Police had to trace that call," Hurst told the AP, "but it got me to thinking how to teach youngsters to dial the emergency 911, where those answering can pinpoint a location electronically from the call."

The enhanced 911 systems automatically tell emergency workers the location of a caller.

Hurst used the stickers after he noticed how much his young patients enjoyed stickers given out at his office. The colors were chosen because of their familiarity to all Americans, he said.

"I thought if I could take that, make them patriotic colors that

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Errata

In two recent LEN articles, facts were inadvertently presented in a way that may have misled readers.

In an Oct. 15 article on a new antidrug video presentation for New York City schools, the article should have made it clear that the video was a solo production of the New York City Police Foundation, not a joint effort with the Board of Education, as suggested.

A Sept. 30 article in "Around the Nation" failed to point out that 200 positions being filled by the Atlanta Police Bureau are a net increase in police manpower approved by the City Council.

People and Places

Case closed

The City of Riviera Beach, Fla., has paid a white police officer \$450,000 to settle a reverse-discrimination suit in which the officer claimed he was fired by the mostly black city administration over a 1983 incident in which he arrested the son of a prominent local black leader on robbery charges.

Steven Langevin, 30, received the lump-sum payment from the city in early October, shortly after the Florida Supreme Court had indicated it would hear the case. If the case had been decided by that court, the city might have been liable for hundreds of thousands of dollars in interest that had accrued on the money awarded to Langevin after the initial trial in 1983.

Langevin, who now lives in Staten Island, N.Y., and is a member of the security detail at the United Nations, told LEN he was fired by the city shortly after he arrested the son of a local black civil-rights leader implicated in a robbery.

The black leader, Herman McCray, also headed the city's Sanitation Department.

Langevin told LEN he was called onto the carpet by then-Chief William Darden, who ordered an internal affairs investigation and brought Langevin up on charges stemming from the arrest, including conduct unbecoming an officer, using coarse and profane language, and unjustified use of a firearm.

But Langevin, who had been a police officer for four years, was terminated before the investigation was completed. He was later exonerated by the Police Disciplinary Review Board that examined the case. But Darden, who has since been convicted and jailed for Federal RICO law violations stemming from dealings with the Gambino organized crime family, refused to reinstate Langevin, who then filed suit against the city charging that Darden's actions were racially motivated.

The jury in the initial trial found the city guilty of violating Langevin's constitutional rights as a police officer, and agreed that the violation was racially motivated.

All of the city officials named in Langevin's suit — Darden, former City Manager William E.

Wilkins and former Mayor Bohhy Brooks — are black.

The city appealed the decision, which was upheld by the Fourth District Court of Appeals. The court refused to hear another appeal by the city, which then appealed the case to the state Supreme Court.

Langevin maintains that attention focused on the case helped to dismantle the city's administration. Wilkins was later fired, and Brooks and the City Council were voted out of office.

No handicap

A jailer for the Yavapai, Ariz., Sheriff's Office, who overcame his loss of a leg during the Vietnam War and went on to win gold and bronze medals for his skill in martial arts, saw his chance for a medal at the International Police Olympics go "down the drain" when a travel snafu made it impossible for him to reach the IPO's Sydney, Australia, competition in time for the tournament.

Jim Davis, 47, a Vietnam veteran who lost his right leg below the knee during a 1963 mortar attack on his jeep that killed three fellow soldiers, overcame his handicap to become a third-degree black belt in judo — a sport in which there are no handicaps. Davis mastered the martial art despite wearing an artificial leg.

He had planned to compete at the International Police Olympics that were held in Sydney in early October. But he was "bumped off" the military flight he had arranged to take him to Australia.

Davis only made it as far as Honolulu.

Davis, who paid for the trip with his own funds and some help from friends, had arranged to take a "space-available" military flight to allay the prohibitive costs of a journey by commercial airline.

But while in Honolulu waiting to board the military plane, he and his wife, Joyce, were told there wasn't enough room and that the next available flight would not get them to Sydney in time for the meet.

Shut out of this year's competition, Davis now says he probably won't seek entry into the next In-

ternational Police Olympics in 1990.

"I'm getting too old and my body's starting to tell me to knock that stuff off. Of course, I said that in 1981. I took fourth in the nation in '81," he told LEN.

But Davis will continue to teach judo as he has for 25 years, mostly to police officers.

"I very seldom teach civilians. I don't want to be teaching the wrong person how to use this and they come up against a police officer," he said.

In addition to his black belt in judo, Davis also has a brown belt in Hwaran-do, another form of hand-to-hand combat. He is a graduate of the world-renowned Kodokan School of Judo in Tokyo.

He took up judo when he lived in Southern California, after his weight had ballooned to over 300 pounds. To trim down and get back in shape, he took up judo at the El Toro Marine Station. He spent 17 years teaching the All-Marine Judo Team at El Toro and later trained in Japan. He was frowned upon by the Japanese instructors at first because of his artificial leg, but his fierce determination won them over.

Davis said he thinks all police officers should receive martial arts training, noting that a black belt is required in order to join the police force in Japan.

"They use their weapons a lot less — and they get hurt a lot less. I think it's a good idea for all police officers to practice martial arts a lot. The problem with that is they just don't get the time," Davis said.

Anticrime projects

Newly appointed New York City Housing Police Chief Louis G. Raiford Jr. says he plans to "maximize the partnership relationship" between the residents of the city's 315 housing projects and the 2,100 officers who patrol them in order to combat the "biggest challenge" facing them all — drugs.

The 36-year veteran of the New York City Police Department was chosen by Mayor Edward I. Koch to head the independent Housing Police agency on Sept. 1.

Raiford, 60, told LEN that "clearly the biggest challenge for the Housing Police is the challenge confronting not only New York City, but the whole country in general — the problems that drugs pose for society."

He said he hopes to "increase somehow or other the actual physical presence of Housing Authority police on the grounds itself and to increase the number of building sweeps as much as possible."

Past building sweeps have netted hundreds of drug violators and other offenders.

Raiford will report to the chair-

man of the Housing Authority, Emanuel P. Popolizio.

Raiford's long NYPD career began as a patrol officer in 1952. Since then, the Bronx native has served as a detective, commanding officer of the Police Academy, Brooklyn Detective Bureau commander, and as a lieutenant in the NYPD's Intelligence Division.

Prior to becoming Housing Police chief, Raiford was assistant chief in charge of the Brooklyn North patrol division.

The Hartsdale, N.Y., resident is a 1977 graduate of John Jay College of Criminal Justice with a bachelor's degree in criminal justice. He is married and the father of four children.

House arrest

The 12 Chicago policemen named in Federal indictments Oct. 13 for allegedly taking bribes from drug dealers and gambling operators might end up serving time in the penitentiary if found guilty, but the policewoman who helped the Feds in the undercover sting operation leading up to the indictments is already serving a painful imprisonment of a different kind.

Cynthia White, 36, who was hailed as a heroine for her part in the investigation that resulted in indictments against 12 Wentworth District police officers and 21 alleged drug dealers and gamblers, cannot return home to her husband and two children because investigators fear for her life, the Chicago Tribune reported.

White, believed to be the first female "mole" for the Federal Government in a Chicago investigation, had already lived apart from her family for 19 months as she helped secure recorded and videotaped evidence against fellow officers who now stand accused of receiving more than \$160,000 from gamblers and drug traffickers not to interfere in their illicit operations.

She is now being guarded at a secret location and is permitted only brief visits from family members, the Tribune said.

White was a secretary to Wentworth District Cmdr. Mardren Johnson when she was enlisted in the sting, in which Johnson pretended to demand kickbacks from any protection money paid by drug dealers and bookies, and White served as the "bagman" for the operation.

From January 1986 to the summer of 1987, White lived alone in a South Side apartment that was visited by the alleged bribe-taking officers. As video cameras and microphones captured the action and the conversation, money was taken in from criminals and payoffs were made to the officers in the ring. Some of the money was also distributed at Johnson's office.

White narrowly averted having her cover blown several times during the probe, but she was able to soothe suspicious cops by reassuring them that she had the backing of Johnson in the kickback scheme.

Johnson has since been promoted to assistant deputy police superintendent. White has been reassigned to police headquarters for her own protection, the Tribune said.

Sleaze factor

If condemned mass-murderer John Wayne Gacy were eligible to vote, it's a safe bet he would not have case a ballot for Vice President George Bush earlier this month.

Gacy, who is imprisoned at the Menard Correctional Center in southern Illinois, complained to state Republican officials last month about campaign leaflets asserting that he would have been eligible for weekend furloughs if he had committed his 33 murders in Massachusetts.

In a one-page typewritten letter dated Oct. 21, Gacy said: "It is an insult to the voting public that the Illinois Republican State Central Committee has to drop to such a sleazy level by exploiting the name of John Wayne Gacy in order to scare people into voting for George Bush. Can't Bush run on his own record and the truth, instead of all this scarey [sic] fantasy?"

The leaflet and Gacy's letter referred to a furlough program for prisoners that was carried on under the administration of Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis, the unsuccessful Democratic nominee.

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What They Are Saying

"It would be a public embarrassment to the law-enforcement community if they can't get behind their own memorial for their dead and slain brothers."

Col. Philip Huber of the Baltimore County, Md., Police Department, on a statewide effort to raise funds for the national law-enforcement memorial. (3:1)

How bad is the fruit of a poisonous tree?

By Jonah Triebwasser, Esq.

In *Segura v. United States*, 468 U.S. 796 (1984), the United States Supreme Court held that a police officer's illegal entry into private premises did not require suppression of evidence subsequently discovered at those premises through the execution of a search warrant obtained on the basis of information wholly unconnected with the initial, illegal entry. In this week's case, the High Court is faced with the corollary question of whether, again assuming evidence obtained pursuant to an independently obtained search warrant, the portion of such evidence that had been observed in plain view at the time of a prior illegal entry must be suppressed.

Facts of the Case

Based upon information received from informants, Federal law-enforcement agents had been conducting a surveillance of Michael Murray and several of his co-conspirators. At about 1:45 P.M. on April 6, 1983, they observed Murray drive a truck and James D. Carter drive a green camper into a warehouse in South Boston. When the defendants drove the vehicles out about 20 minutes later, the agents saw

within the warehouse two individuals and a tractor-trailer rig bearing a long, dark container. Murray and Carter later turned over the truck and camper to other drivers, who were in turn followed and ultimately arrested, and the vehicles lawfully seized. Both vehicles were found to contain marijuana.

After receiving information about the arrest, several agents converged on the South Boston warehouse and forced entry. They found the warehouse unoccupied, but observed in plain view numerous burlap-wrapped bales that were later found to contain marijuana. They left without disturbing the bales, kept the warehouse under surveillance, and did not re-enter it until they had a search warrant. In applying for the warrant, the agents did not mention the prior forced entry, and did not rely on any observations made during the entry. When the warrant was issued — at 10:40 P.M., approximately eight hours after the initial entry — the agents immediately re-entered the warehouse and seized 270 bales of marijuana and notebooks listing customers for whom the bales were destined.

Before trial, Murray and Carter

moved to suppress the evidence found in the warehouse. The U.S. District Court denied the motion, rejecting defendants' arguments that the warrant was invalid because the agents did not inform the magistrate about their prior warrantless entry, and that the warrant was tainted by that entry. *United States v. Carter*, No. 83-102-S (Mass., Dec. 23, 1983). The First Circuit affirmed, assuming for purposes of its decision that the first entry into the warehouse was unlawful. *United States v. Moscatello*, 771 F.2d 589 (CA1 1985). Murray and Carter then separately filed petitions for certiorari, which the U.S. Supreme Court granted.

Send the Case Back

In vacating the convictions and sending this case back to the lower courts for further proceedings, Justice Antonin Scalia began his opinion by reviewing one of the basic tenets of search-and-seizure jurisprudence:

"The exclusionary rule," wrote Scalia, "prohibits introduction into evidence of tangible materials seized during an unlawful search, *Weeks v. United States*, 232 U.S. 383 (1914), and of testimony concerning knowledge acquired dur-

ing an unlawful search, *Silverman v. United States*, 365 U.S. 505 (1961). Beyond that, the exclusionary rule also prohibits the introduction of derivative evidence, both tangible and testimonial, that is the product of the primary evidence, or that is otherwise acquired as an indirect result of the unlawful search, up to the point at which the connection with the unlawful search becomes 'so attenuated as to dissipate the taint,' *Nardone v. United States*, 308 U.S. 338, 341 (1939). See *Wong Sun v. United States*, 371 U.S. 471, 484-485 (1963)."

Almost concurrent with the Supreme Court's development of the exclusionary rule, in the first quarter of the 20th century, the High Court also announced what has come to be known as the "independent source" doctrine. That doctrine, which has been applied to evidence acquired not only through Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Amendment violations, has been described as:

"[T]he interest of society in deterring unlawful police conduct and the public interest in having juries receive all probative evidence of a crime are properly balanced by putting the police in the same, not a worse, position

than they would have been in if no police error or misconduct had occurred. . . . When the challenged evidence has an independent source, exclusion of such evidence would put the police in a worse position than they would have been in absent any error or violation." *Nix v. Williams*, 467 U.S. 431, 443, (1984).

Scope of Doctrine

"The dispute here," noted Scalia, "is over the scope of this [independent source] doctrine. [The defendants] contend that it applies only to evidence obtained for the first time during an independent lawful search. The Government argues that it applies also to evidence initially discovered during, or as a consequence of, an unlawful search, but later obtained independently from activities untainted by initial illegality. We think the Government's view has better support in both precedent and policy."

The concept of the "independent source" originated from the pen of the esteemed Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who wrote:

"The essence of a provision forbidding the acquisition of evidence in a certain way is not merely that evidence so acquired shall not be used before the Court, but that it shall not be used at all. Of course this does not mean that the facts thus obtained become sacred and inaccessible. If knowledge of them is gained from an independent source they may be proved like any others." *Silverthorne Lumber Co. v. United States*, 251 U.S., at 392 (1920).

As the First Circuit has since observed, "In the classic independent source situation, information which is received through an illegal source is considered to be cleanly obtained when it arrives

Continued on Page 13

Indiana youths challenged to make their communities better places to live

The National Crime Prevention Council is on to something. The NCPC, which has given us McGruff the Crime Dog and a lot of good advice on crime-



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

prevention methods, has the sensible idea that challenging young people to improve their neighborhoods and their social environment may keep a lot of them out of trouble at the same time that it makes their communities safer and more desirable places to live and work.

Putting the idea into practice with the help of the Lilly Endowment, the NCPC is overseeing 50 projects in three Indiana cities which put teenagers to work on community problems. Called "Youth as Resources," the NCPC program goes well beyond the old adage that "idle hands are the devil's workshop." The rationale is that young people — including delinquents — want responsibility and welcome a chance to contribute to society.

NCPC executive director John A. Calhoun said: "We should challenge teenagers, make them feel part of their communities and channel their energies to positive ends. Given the opportunity for responsible, useful involvement and the chance to contribute, they

will acquire a stake in their communities that will help them mature into successful adults. It works with the straightest kids and kids on society's edge."

The NCPC first tested the theory in Boston with a grant from the Boston Foundation. Now, in Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and Evansville, Youth as Resources is getting a wider test with the aid of a Lilly Endowment grant totaling more than \$500,000 for two and a half years. It will be expanded to other states if funding can be obtained, according to Marta Erceg, the NCPC's project coordinator.

Grants for individual projects are modest, varying from \$100 to \$5,000 in the first phase. In each city, a board made up of both adults and teenagers (in Fort Wayne, teens are the majority on the board) selects the projects to be funded. Consider this sampling of typical projects:

¶ In Indianapolis, 24 youths from the Wheeler Boys Club run a clothing bank for the needy and homeless and operate a "listening post office" to take requests from citizens with needs that can be addressed by youth.

¶ Also in Indianapolis, 30 school dropouts formed a team to speak and conduct panel discussions in schools on why kids should not drop out. They also have a phone hotline for potential dropouts.

¶ In Fort Wayne, teens at the Pontiac Youth Center assist senior citizens by doing yard work and housework, running er-

rands and, perhaps most important, establishing friendships with the elderly.

¶ Teens from Fort Wayne's North Side High School, working with a church and another school, are designing, planning, buying equipment, and providing labor to build a new playground.

¶ In Evansville, students at Reitz High School act as peer counselors and tutors for new students and also are producing a suicide-prevention pamphlet for youth.

¶ Also in Evansville, the Boys Club Clean-Up Clan offers clean-up services for more than 1,000 homes in the inner-city.

Other Youth as Resources projects in the three cities are designed to beautify neighborhoods, address the problems of teen mothers and teenage pregnancy, expose elementary school children to the dangers of drug abuse, make church youth role models and friends of youthful offenders in detention centers, produce broadcast spots addressing the relationship between young people and the police, and tutor young children who are poor readers. In some cases, grants go to established youth agencies like Girl Scouts and Boys Clubs; in others, funds are given for special projects set up by churches, youth centers and schools.

The Youth as Resources idea is not really new. Even before the National Crime Prevention Council started its pilot project in

Boston, high school sports stars in Huntingburg, Ind., were counseling young children about drug abuse, and high school juniors and seniors in Cleveland were tutoring grade school kids. Gangs in Oakland, Calif., were cleaning up neighborhoods, and in San Antonio, Tex., young people were planting gardens in alleyways and covering graffiti with murals. During the late 1970's, when John Calhoun was the Massachusetts Commissioner of Youth Services, he had delinquents guarding senior citizens while they cashed Social Security checks, cleaning up schools, and tutoring younger children.

The NCPC's Youth as Resources program aims to extend the idea as far as possible. As Calhoun put it: "Society is faced with a choice. We can continue to deal with pathologies and delinquencies, treating symptoms instead of addressing the core issues. Or we can rethink and rework the attitudes and myths about adolescence. Communities, to their delight and surprise, will be rewarded by defining meaningful roles for their young citizens."

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, NJ 07675.

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“Skinheads” seen as future Klansmen

Continued from Page 3

California-based White Aryan Resistance, led by Tom Metzger, who advocates “a fiery brand of racism and anti-Semitism combined with a leftish-sounding revolutionary ideology,” according to the report.

The report said Metzger, a former Grand Dragon of the California Ku Klux Klan, urges Skinheads to use violence in “self-defense.” He has called Skinhead supporters his “frontline warriors” in his campaign of hate.

The report quotes Metzger as saying of his Skinhead supporters: “If blacks or anyone else gives them trouble, they will smash them.”

The ADL report says Metzger’s 20-year-old son, John, has recruited Skinheads into WAR through his own splinter group, the Aryan Youth Movement. It

added that the younger Metzger met with 50 Southern California Skinheads earlier this year to discuss, according to Tom Metzger, “such topics as infiltration, street activity, and knocking down barriers between Skins and other pro-white hate groups that may still exist.”

About 50 Skinheads took part in Metzger’s “first annual white workers against Marxism” staged May 1 in San Francisco.

Visibility for the Klan

But the report also documents a parallel rise in Skinhead participation in the Ku Klux Klan. “The KKK, whose ranks have thinned in recent years, regards Skinheads as useful recruits, not only to help fill the void which has been left but also because the appearance of the shaven-headed, swastika-bedecked youngsters

brings the Klan additional publicity and visibility,” the report stated.

It said 13 California Skinheads took part in a Oct. 19, 1987, cross-burning near Modesto, Calif., where four of them were inducted into the Klan.

It noted that the Klan has used contingents of Skinheads for “security purposes” at rallies, many of which became violent. A clash between anti-Klan marchers and Klan and Skinhead members erupted outside the Democratic National Convention center in Atlanta last July.

The report said Skinheads have been implicated in violent criminal activity in every locality where they are present.

Dean McKee, 16, a Clearwater, Fla., Skinhead, was sentenced to life in prison in June for murdering a 41-year-old black man in

Tampa. A San Jose, Calif., Skinhead, Michael Elrod, 19, fatally stabbed a white man who had brought a black guest to a party in Campbell, Calif., in February. Elrod plea-bargained to a reduced charge of manslaughter and is now serving an 11-year sentence in a youth reformatory.

The report said the most serious Skinhead crimes have been committed in California and in addition to murder the offenses include attempted murder, felony assault with a deadly weapon, false imprisonment, and convictions resulting from group attacks on Hispanics, Vietnamese and gays.

Tough Enforcement Works

But the report also noted that Skinhead activity in some locations, such as Cincinnati and

Pittsburgh, has declined.

“It appears that effective responses by law-enforcement authorities to Skinhead violence helps reduce their profile and level of activity,” the report said, noting that many Skinhead groups lay “dormant” or go into “temporary retreat” when faced with police crackdowns. It also noted the effectiveness of convictions of Skinhead leaders toward a reduction in violent Skinhead activity.

The ADL called for an increase in “prejudice-reduction” education directed toward young people who might be influenced by Skinhead propaganda.

“It is essential that communities plagued by a Skinhead problem develop programs to counter their racist influence on young people,” the report recommended.

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Cool heads prevail in occult-crime probes

Continued from Page 1

ing to Det. Cleo Wilson, who with Det. Bill Wickersham, her partner on the Denver Police Department, has had extensive experience investigating occult-related crimes.

"This area has always been kind of taboo," she said, adding that the religious aspect of occult-related crime sometimes hampers its investigation.

"I've found there's a lot of police officers who forget that they're police officers, putting their own religious beliefs into their interpretations of things. Your own belief system is yours; you can't put it on somebody else," she said.

"We bend over backward on Miranda rights. This is something else that you have to bend over backward on," she added.

Study of Religions Helps

Wilson said the study of various religious movements can help in this regard.

"I have always handled this [as] a specific type of crime. This other stuff is just an identification factor," she said.

Wilson added that she never has approached investigations "from a personal aspect. I don't think you can allow yourself that. Because if you allow that, then you'd get caught up in the religious aspect — and there goes your credibility."

Det. Jim Bradley of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department's Intelligence Division echoed Wilson's assessment.

"If you lose perspective on the criminal aspects of your investigation and concentrate on the fact that these people are bizarre and different from you, you're going to lose your entire focus," he said. "You have to take these things, look at them professionally, and investigate them. When you find something there, fine, do your job. But don't go on assumptions, on beliefs, on fairy tales. You can be just as much of a zealot as some of these occult members can be."

Education is a key factor in investigating occult-related crimes, and several officers have risen to preeminence in their expertise on the subject. Dale Griffis, a former Tiffin, Ohio, police captain who now devotes himself full-time to the study and investigation of occult-related crime, is one such expert.

An Occult Clearinghouse

Griffis, a Ph.D. holder whose doctoral dissertation concerned mind-control cults, has amassed an incredible store of information and resources during the 15 years he has immersed himself in the phenomenon. The office he runs out of his home is a virtual clearinghouse of occult-related information, with its hundreds of books, videotapes, slides, and the computer base he uses to compile and analyze crime reports.

During a recent LEN interview, Griffis was attempting to

decipher yet another set of symbols found at an alleged "site."

"I've got 14 different styles of alphabet right now I'm involved with, and here comes along another yardbird language that, by God, I've never seen before," he said.

Griffis, who regularly crisscrosses the country giving seminars to law-enforcement agencies and who receives an average of 40 telephone inquiries a day, said he tells people to start by using good, sound police judgment.

"Some of these [incidents] can turn out to be real Chinese nightmares and you've got to keep both feet on the ground. You've got to use positive police procedure doing this type of activity," he said.

"There's old cops and bold cops and damned few old, bold cops. That's why I teach people to keep their head."

Hybrid Investigative Form

The breadth and depth of the occult phenomenon has given rise to an area of law-enforcement which Griffis says is a "highly specialized, hybrid form of investigation. It has all forms of intelligence facets to it — tactical, technical, strategic.

"You sit back, and like any case, you should open up with no preconceived ideas, just kind of facet out all the different problems and go from there."

One of the most difficult occult-related crimes to investigate is the ritualized sexual abuse of children. According to Det. Jerry Simandl of the Chicago Police Department's Gang Crime Unit, many victims of alleged ritual abuse don't come forward with their accounts until well after they reach adulthood.

Simandl, who has interviewed at least 40 ritual abuse "survivors" in the past several years, says investigations are often hampered by the time lag in reporting the incident and the credibility of the witness — whether it's a child whose account might have holes, or an adult who might suffer from mental illness. Moreover, he added, most agencies don't have the time to investigate reports.

Covering Their Tracks

Offenders also tend to be good at covering up their crimes, Simandl said. In one case, a four-year-old girl reported witnessing the ritualistic slaughter of a baby in a black room. Investigators were able to locate the room, which was light-colored, and the table on which the alleged murder occurred — but no trace of blood was found on it.

From that, investigators were able to discern that the group used black dropcloths to hang on walls and to cover "altars," which are later disposed of, Simandl said. Bodies are often cremated or disposed of by other uncanny means to ensure they are not discovered.

"No body, no evidence," Simandl said.

When interviewing survivors, Simandl tries to learn everything possible about the victim's family and associates, because ritual child abuse is often "generational" in nature. He said he uses a philosophy that "85 percent of what they're saying can be exaggerated and 15 percent makes sense."

"There's no way you can understand unless you've gotten through to the people who have

when they're doing these types of deeds," he said.

Nosiness Can Be Fatal

Urban police, particularly those who might confront believers in Santeria — a Caribbean synthesis of voodoo and Catholicism, with a focus on animal sacrifice — are advised not to touch things, especially objects on an altar.

"There are certain things that are taboo. Police in general are very nosy. It comes with the nature of the job. But that could

"Police in general are very nosy. But that could cost you your life."

been victims of it. It took me seven years to get a partial understanding of the whole thing," he told LEN.

That advice stands whether an investigator is looking into teenage activity or organized groups.

If thefts are occurring from churches, an investigator needs to know why a certain object was taken. For example, an organ might be vandalized by having its keys broken. That means the vandals were seeking to deny a congregation the ability to "communicate with God" through music, Simandl said.

Look for Warning Signs

Graverobbers seek various human bones for certain rituals, he added. Knowing what bones were taken and how they are used in rituals can aid investigators.

"Occult cops" say parents and educators — as well as investigators — need to be aware of "warning signs" accompanying teen-age dabbling in the occult, which in some cases can lead to serious crimes being committed, such as homicide.

"Each case has warning signs that somebody could have picked up on," Simandl said, citing a recent Missouri case in which three teen-age boys — all occult "dabblers" — were convicted of fatally bludgeoning a classmate in their quest for a human sacrifice.

He said people close to the trio "recognized there were some problems. The parents saw signs. Had there been some information dissemination, this would have helped them. That's the sad part."

Any investigation of occult-related crime should be handled very carefully, the "occult cops" say, whether an investigator is dealing with organized groups, believers in Santeria, or teen-age dabblers.

Bradley advises officers, especially those in rural areas, to be extremely careful if they should come across a site — especially if a ritual is in progress.

"Coming upon one of those in the midst of a ceremony could be very harmful for the officer. They could be hurt; they could be killed. People don't like to be uncovered

Academy in Columbia, said that, as in other crimes, this phenomenon underscores the need for agencies to share information.

Communities Sbn Stigma

"Whenever they're confronted with it, they either deny its existence entirely or they try to suppress it. I think this is due a lot of times because they don't want their particular communities stigmatized," Banner said.

"A lot of times they haven't shared [information] because they didn't want people laughing at them," he added.

But in general, law-enforcement agencies are beginning to take occult-related crime very seriously, and tremendous strides in investigation have been made, according to Bill Haggerty, a 22-year veteran of the FBI who did psychological profiling work with the agency's Behavioral Science Unit and who now teaches seminars for the Institute of Police Technology and Management in Jacksonville, Fla.

"Law enforcement is now beginning to go out there and they're seeing things that when they saw it before, they didn't recognize it. They used to pass it off as just graffiti or something. And now they're beginning to recognize that it has more meaning."

"Part of it is that now there's recognition where there wasn't any before. It's also on the increase," he said.

But Simandl, who often carries out investigations on his own time, concedes "we've got a long way to go."

"There are no experts in the field. We're learning a little at a time, but we're learning every day of the week."

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Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal-justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

Curbing drug demand

"It is encouraging that Peter Nunez didn't stop his fight against drug trafficking when he stepped down as U.S. Attorney last summer. Now an attorney specializing in commercial law, Mr. Nunez is volunteering much of his private time to educating the public on the dangers of drug use. He is now appealing to business leaders to develop zero-tolerance policies for on-the-job drug usage. And he hopes to establish a consortium of private-sector organizations that will actively work for a drug-free community. Mr. Nunez's commitment is inspiring and deserves full public support. After 16 years as a prosecutor, during which time he zeroed in on drug traffickers, he now pursues a more elusive target — the user. Clearly, curbing the demand side is the key to winning the war on drugs. Educating the public remains the best weapon against the drug cartel, and San Diego is fortunate to have Mr. Nunez for a teacher."

— *The San Diego Union*
Oct. 30, 1988

We need more laws to control handguns

"People in Miami are getting the message: Handguns kill. Last year, Florida made it easier to get handguns; this year in Dade County, gun murders are up 17 percent. People in Seattle and Vancouver, British Columbia, are getting the message, too. A study published today finds that Seattle residents are five times as likely to be killed by handguns, even though the cities are virtually identical. The conclusion: Vancouver's strict handgun laws work. People in Maryland not only are getting the message; they're sending one to the rest of the U.S.A. Tuesday, they ignored a \$5-million lobbying effort by gun interests and voted overwhelmingly to end sale of some handguns. That's a victory for common sense. The simple truth is that making handguns cheap and easy to obtain makes life cheap and easy to lose. There's no quick cure for crime and carnage. Guns are part of our society. They're used for sport and self-protection. The Constitution guarantees the right to keep them. For all those reasons, a scatter-gun approach seeking to confiscate everyone's guns would be wrong. But the shots fired in Maryland and Vancouver and communities across the U.S.A. are another matter. They're right on the mark. They seek to take guns out of the hands of criminals while keeping the guns of honest citizens where they are. They are not the proposals of wild-eyed gun grabbers — contrary to the scare stories spread by the gun lobby. We needn't choose between protecting ourselves with guns or with laws. We can do both. That's the message from Miami and Maryland — a message that echoes with every gunshot across the nation."

— *USA Today*
Nov. 10, 1988

Deputies, not chauffeurs

"St. Bernard Parish deputies say they have been used as 'gofers' by Sheriff Jack Stephens, but not for anything to do with police work. According to deputies, they have routinely provided free in-parish transportation to such places as supermarkets, banks and post offices for their boss' relatives, friends and others. Maj. Richard Baunty, the sheriff's director of operations, said the office traditionally has offered free rides as a public service to residents if the deputies aren't busy on a call. Using St. Bernard deputies to run errands and give free rides to residents has been a long-standing practice dating back several decades, said a former deputy, who asked not to be identified. "This has always been a hometown Sheriff's Office," he said. "You can't blame it all on Stephens. It's nothing new. But there's just so few cars on the streets now." The former deputy said it is not uncommon to have as few as four, three or even two cars operating in the parish on a given night. Major Baunty said six cars on the road is considered full staff and acknowledged that the patrol division is often undermanned. The citizens of St. Bernard will be better served by law-enforcement officers who do not have to double as chauffeurs and errand runners. That kind of imposition on deputies is a throwback to the spoils system era when policemen owed their jobs to political bosses, who regarded them as personal flunkies. Giving free rides in patrol cars to private citizens at a time when manpower has been reduced by budget cutbacks is the kind of patronage St. Bernard parish can no longer afford."

— *The New Orleans Times-Picayune*
Nov. 1, 1988

The vests must stop bullets

"Just about every time a police officer dies in the line of duty, there's a hue and cry for some kind of preventive action. Usually, nothing of consequence is done. In the wake of the gunshot deaths of Officers Michael Buczek and Christopher Hoban, it's time for action. Having already ordered that each uniformed officer wear a bulletproof vest, the Police Department should immediately go out and get the best heavy-duty vests money can buy and issue one to each cop. The kind of reinforced vests guaranteed to stop big .357 magnum and 9-mm. ammo retails for upward of \$400 — a far cry from the \$98.49 lightweight models that have been standard issue since 1981. Although the latter kind has been credited with saving 18 officers' lives since 1978, there is skepticism as to its effectiveness at point-blank range against anything bigger than a .38-caliber slug. Sure, heavy-duty vests are expensive. But cost has got to be secondary compared to the lives of the men and women who put everything on the line every day to protect law-abiding citizens. These cops shouldn't have to face the increasingly sophisticated firepower of drug dealers, robbers and burglars without the best available protection. So now it's up to Commissioner Benjamin Ward, who ordered mandatory use of vests, to go one step further and authorize purchase of bigger, better ones. Front-line troops need every edge they can muster."

— *The New York Daily News*
Oct. 27, 1988

Morris:

Billions for the drug war, but only nickels and dimes for its foot soldiers

By Stanley E. Morris

When a nation is locked in a death struggle against insidious, highly organized and well-financed enemies, both foreign and domestic, military analogies are appropriate. So it is that our nation's struggle against drug traffickers has become known as the "war on drugs." But many of its chief strategists — in the legislative and executive branches of Government — seem entirely unaware of what has undergirded every successful military campaign in history: the well-being and morale of the foot soldiers carrying forward the fight.

I believe that most Americans would be appalled to learn that most Federal law-enforcement officers — those on the front lines of the assault on drugs, terrorism and organized crime — are paid a starting salary of as little as \$15,118 a year.

These are officers in agencies that are pivotal to the success of crime-fighting activities: the Drug Enforcement Administration; the United States Marshals Service; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the Border Patrol; the Bureau of Prisons, and Federal criminal investigators in scores of other civilian agencies. While risking their lives on a daily basis confronting drug dealers who sport gold chains and drive expensive automobiles, some of

disparities and that it takes a toll on morale. The low pay levels also impair the ability of Federal agencies to recruit and retain qualified personnel.

These problems are peaking at a critical time. The anticrime initiatives of recent years have dramatically increased the responsibilities of law-enforcement agencies across the board, while budget cuts have greatly limited the resources available for their functions. To get and keep first-rate men and women, we simply must offer reasonable compensation. Our laws are only as effective as the people enforcing them.

There is a bill before the Senate that would create a Federal commission to study law-enforcement compensation. The commission would recommend legislation to rectify the inequities and make Federal pay more competitive with state and local salaries.

Such an approach would help to ensure long-term solutions to the compensation problems that threaten to cripple our crime-fighting efforts. Another approach is being developed by the Federal Office of Personnel Management, which recognizes that major adjustments in the pay system are urgently required and has pledged to achieve them.

Those of us who head Federal law-enforcement agencies know just how for-

"To get and keep first-rate men and women, we simply must offer reasonable compensation."

these officers must actually obtain food stamps to feed their families.

These same officers guard and transport Mafia dons and drug chieftains who never hesitate to attempt to bribe the police. I am proud that the record among Federal officers in resisting this temptation is outstanding. But we must be alert to the opportunities for such corruption if we are able to come to grips with the nature of the threat we face.

Federal law-enforcement salaries are significantly lower than those paid to state and local officers. According to the International City Management Association, an association of city managers, the average entry salary paid in 1987 to local police officers was \$19,800 — that is, \$5,000 more than the Federal Government offered its beginning officers.

In San Jose, Calif., for example, the entry-level salary for police officers was \$31,616. Be assured that the individual Federal officer is keenly aware of the pay

disparities and that it takes a toll on morale. The low pay levels also impair the ability of Federal agencies to recruit and retain qualified personnel. These problems are peaking at a critical time. The anticrime initiatives of recent years have dramatically increased the responsibilities of law-enforcement agencies across the board, while budget cuts have greatly limited the resources available for their functions. To get and keep first-rate men and women, we simply must offer reasonable compensation. Our laws are only as effective as the people enforcing them.

Americans have always rendered the utmost support to their servicemen in time of war. We can certainly afford to do no less for the law-enforcement professionals who are waging the life-or-death struggle against drugs, terrorism and other criminal activities that present unprecedented challenges to our way of life today.

Stanley E. Morris is the director of the United States Marshals Service. His article previously appeared in *The New York Times*.

Jim Fox's 26-year career with the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been marked with countless intriguing incidents in the field of counterintelligence — episodes that he says "were more shocking and more fascinating than any James Bond movie."

But he can't talk about them.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to examine the New York office of the FBI — the Bureau's largest — and the man who heads it without dealing with the topic of spies. Indeed, much of Fox's career has been spent in the area of counterintelligence. He came to New York in 1984 as the special agent in charge of the Soviet division, after having served in such cities as San Francisco, Chicago, Washington and Los Angeles. And he now knows full well that the Big Apple can be a very intimidating place to the non-native — and that includes agents of the Soviet KGB.

New York is the "spy capital of the United States, and maybe of the world," Fox points out. And while the FBI is not out there looking for Commies hiding in drainpipes and under carpets, the agents do look for them near bookshelves. Fox is a solid supporter of the Bureau's Library Awareness Program, which is an effort to identify Soviet agents who try to recruit people in

or near the city's many libraries. "For 20 years we've been getting reports that the KGB has been going to these libraries," he notes. Some years ago, he adds, the KGB even locked horns in a memorable turf battle with Soviet military intelligence agents over who had first claim to the Columbia University library.

As most law-enforcement officials know, turf battles are not just a Soviet phenomenon. But according to Fox, who took charge of the New York office in 1987, New York City offers one of the nation's best examples of how not to engage in interagency squabbles over jurisdiction. There are multiagency task forces for just about crime area one can think of — about a dozen in all. The FBI works with the New York City police, the State Police, the local DEA office, and just about anyone else who's primed for taking a bigger bite out of some tricky crime problems. (He does confess, however, that "there are times where it was not that way.")

Much of the positive relations between the FBI and state and local police, in New York and other places, may be said to stem from the training the FBI regularly provides through its National Academy and National Executive Institute. More than 20,000 law enforcement officers have received such training at the FBI's expense — training that is considered by many to be the best in

the business. But the program is in serious financial jeopardy, as Director William S. Sessions said recently. Says Fox, "I just don't know what to do about it when Congress says, 'You're going to have \$70 million less this year, but we want you to do more.'" Fox strongly supports the National Academy program, saying it would be "very high on my list of priority programs that [the FBI] should maintain." His advice to local law enforcers is to make their feelings about the National Academy program known to the Attorney General.

Of course, the cooperation and good will in New York may also be due in some measure to Fox's cordial, outgoing style. That's not to say, however, that his easy-going manner carries over to misbehavior on the part of the agents that serve under him. When it comes to the recent charges that the Bureau discriminated against minorities — charges that Fox disputes — his tone toughens. "If I catch anybody involved in an act of harassment or disparate treatment of minorities or females or religious groups or ethnics, they're out of here. If I can suspend 'em, I will; if I can fire 'em, I'll fire 'em that day." This hard-line stand is not reserved just for acts of discrimination, but for agents who get in trouble. "It's almost a part of the post-Watergate mood," says Fox. "We're not going to tolerate any people who blacken the agency. We want them out of here; we don't want them to be a part of the Bureau."

"The agent in Springfield is coming here with a bit of worry about whether he can make it in New York. It's a very aggressive place."

**James M.
Fox**

**Assistant director of the FBI
and head of the Bureau's New York office**

Law Enforcement News interview
by Marie Simonetti Rosen

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: In recent months, the FBI has taken some sharp criticism, particularly in the area of affirmative action. In one of the more widely publicized incidents, a Federal judge in Texas ruled that the FBI routinely discriminated against Hispanics by relegating them to "deplored assignments," and found that field supervisors subsequently retaliated against the plaintiffs in the case. What steps are being taken by the Bureau to remedy this situation?

FOX: Well, I guess I would dispute the judge's findings, for starters. I would dispute them in a big way. Here in New York, for instance, we have in excess of 30 Hispanics, and our dilemma is this: We have a great need for fluent Spanish speakers in several areas of our work, particularly in the area of narcotics violations. Applicants come to us with varying qualifications, and if the man or the woman is fluent in a language that we need, that gives them a certain number of bonus points. If they're an accountant, or a scientist, or any of these fields that we need, that gives them a certain leg up to get into the Bureau, and we tell them up front that after they do their general investigative tour of assignment they'll probably be asked to use their expertise. So we then put them in the FBI laboratory if they're scientists, or in white-collar crime work if they're CPA's, or on Title III drug cases if they have a language skill that

we need. It's a dilemma because we need the good linguists on these Title III's, and yet if a person is sitting on a Title III for six months, he's not getting the broad experience he needs and wants, and the broad experience that will help him grow. So it's almost a Catch-22 for us.

LEN: Could the Bureau try to recruit more Hispanic agents and then move the more experienced ones up the line to fresh assignments?

FOX: We're trying desperately to recruit Hispanics, other minorities, and females. The problem is that so often when we find one that meets all the other qualifications, and we offer him \$25,000 to come and work in New York, they laugh at us. That's been remedied somewhat by the recent Congressional legislation which will give us a 25-percent retention bonus for working in New York. That will help make our job much more attractive, and I think our recruiters in the immediate future will be much more successful in recruiting these specialized groups that we need so desperately.

LEN: In the case of the Hispanic agents, though, given that the judge's ruling was reported nationwide, could it make for some bad feelings within the Hispanic community toward the FBI — feelings that might make recruiting tougher still?

FOX: I hope not. We'll certainly have to strive to over-

come that attitude if it appears to be building up. We've got to do the best possible job to sell ourselves, and there's no two ways about it: We've got to recruit more Hispanics and minorities and females.

LEN: Could that subsequently create problems for white employees within the Bureau, who might see this effort as a case of handing over backwards for minorities?

FOX: I don't think so, because for years and years now we've had a situation where we go after the scientist or the Russian-speaker or the CPA. There's no doubt among our agents that we go after these specialties more than we go after a person with just general qualifications. So that's been in existence for years, and I don't think there will be any great morale problem to overcome.

Let me just give you our policy here in New York, which I make clear to everyone. That is, if I catch anybody involved in an act of harassment or disparate treatment of minorities or females or religious groups or ethnics, they're out of here. If I can suspend 'em, I will; if I can fire 'em, I'll fire 'em that day. There's no place for that.

LEN: Have you ever had to do it?

FOX: Since I've been in this job, only one time has

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"When we find the black who is qualified and meets all of our requirements and then tell him to come to New York and work for \$25,000, there are so many corporations here that'll pay double that."

Continued from Page 9

anything come up, and we weren't even sure what the real facts were. I called all the people in that may have been involved, and I just said to them, "If I can prove this, you people are history. And if I can't, you just better watch out and look over your shoulder, because I'm going to be there watching you." It's just not going to be tolerated here. I think I got my point across. I don't think we have any problem, but any time there is something festering, they know that's the way it's going to be treated by top management.

LEN: What about blacks? There are some black leaders who feel that the Bureau is a bit behind other Federal agencies when it comes to hiring and promoting blacks. Might the "special qualifications" label come into play there as well?

FOX: Once again, I can really only speak for New York, since I don't have a national picture. But in the Bureau there are about 400 blacks. I think the current figures have about 60 of those located in the New York office. We have several black supervisors. As you probably know, the ASAC [assistant special agent in charge] position is kind of the first step where you're getting into upper management. Once you make ASAC, you're really on your way to upper management. The last two ASAC's that we've made here in New York were a Hispanic and a black. We've got some black squad supervisors. But we've never got enough. If there was any way I could think of to recruit more blacks, we'd implement that plan. Again, when we find the black who is qualified and meets all of our requirements and then tell him to come to New York and work for \$25,000, well, there are so many corporations here that'll pay double that.

New York 'combat pay'

LEN: Was the 25-percent "combat pay" bonus for working in New York something that was part of Senator DeConcini's bill on Federal pay scales?

FOX: No. It started in the Senate Intelligence Oversight Committee, and then the House Intelligence Committee got on board. It started last year, and then it got to the fall of '87 and it almost made it through before it died. Then the same bill was resurrected in 1988, and that's the one that was passed and the President signed on Sept. 29.

LEN: Does this cover all Federal law-enforcement agencies with personnel assigned to New York?

FOX: No, just the New York FBI. It's a demonstration project, and the idea is to show that we will keep our talented, experienced people, and people that we transfer here will not quit. If we can show that in a big way — and I'm sure that we can — then it will be expanded to other Federal agencies in New York and probably in other high cost-of-living areas.

LEN: Have you noticed any impact yet?

FOX: Yes. This is only the second week it's in effect, but once they found out that the bill was signed by the President, the resignations virtually stopped. He signed it

Sept. 29, and there were a lot of transfer orders for New York that came out on Oct. 1, the start of the new fiscal year. I think of the 75 sets of orders that were cut, only one person resigned. Last year, without this cost-of-living boost, about 10 percent of those would've resigned rather than come to New York.

LEN: Will that 25-percent enhancement be enough to deal with New York's cost of living?

FOX: It won't, but it'll be enough to convince the agent who's on the fence — who's wondering, "Should I subject my family to the quality of life there?" — that he ought to stick around. People don't join the FBI to get rich or live high on the hog. They join for the job satisfaction and the public commitment, and they just want to make sure that they can take care of their families while they're working for the FBI. I think this will enable us to do that.

LEN: Apart from the high cost of living, are there other aspects of assignment to the New York office that make it unique within the FBI establishment?

FOX: Well, it's by far the largest concentration of hostile intelligence officers anywhere in the United States. Just looking at the nature of the city and the people, it's very intimidating to the KGB or to the FBI unless you grew up here. So the agent in Springfield, Ill., even though he can now better afford New York, is still coming here with a little bit of a feeling of apprehension and worry about whether he can make it in New York. It's a very aggressive place. I've worked only in big cities, and I've never seen anything like New York.

Foreign bookworms

LEN: Another area of concern to many public officials and to members of the academic community is the Bureau's Library Awareness Program, in which the Bureau seeks the cooperation of librarians in identifying foreign intelligence agents who use the public

"New York is the spy capital of the United States, and maybe of the world. Despite glasnost, it's business as usual for the KGB in New York City."

libraries and in monitoring the use of technical and scientific information. From your point of view as a veteran in the field of counterintelligence, is this program a good one?

FOX: I think you have to understand that there are two areas where we deal with libraries. One is the Library Awareness Program. What that involves is that historically we have learned from, for instance, KGB defectors that the KGB and other hostile intelligence agencies regularly target libraries in New York, especially scientific and technical libraries. They target them not so much for any classified information they can get from the libraries, because they probably can't — they target them more for the people who are in the libraries, and the people they can get access to through the libraries.

For 20 years we've been getting reports that the KGB has been going to these libraries, and in fact one point the KGB and the GRU — the Soviet military intelligence — were fighting over Columbia University libraries. The KGB was saying, "That's ours, so you guys from the GRU stay away." That was years ago, but that's how important it is to them. They recruit there. The Zacharov case, although it occurred just outside a library and not in the library at Queens College, is a good example. The Soviet KGB officer, Ghennadi Zacharov, put a little note on the bulletin board advertising for someone to do research for him. I think he was going to pay \$20 an hour. Several students responded, and he probably would've developed all of them if he could. But a couple of them recognized right up front that there was something fishy there. This guy wanted them to do basic research that any high school student could do and he was going to pay \$20 an hour! They came to us and told us about it, and said they didn't want to do that kind of work for him and didn't want to get involved with us in a double-agent operation. But of course, one individual said he was willing to help us, and that ultimately led to what Zacharov thought was the recruitment of that person, and finally we arrested Zacharov in Queens in 1986.

But it's so well documented in our files — which of

course we're not going to show the librarians — that the KGB is targeting those places. So what we do now when we find out that they're targeting a particular library, if we decide we have to take some steps to neutralize their activity there, we'll go to the chief librarian now. In the early days of the program we just went right to the library and tried to find someone to talk to. Now we go to the chief librarian and say basically, "The Russians are targeting your library and your staff. If you learn that the Russians are here, we'd appreciate your giving us a call." If they say no, we can live with that. If they say yes, then that's very helpful to us. The whole country wants to help us fight espionage. I'd have to think that the librarians want to also, within the framework of their regulations.

The other contact we have with libraries is on a daily basis across the United States, when we contact librarians and priests and physicians and anybody who can help us solve a lead. If we're looking for a fugitive and we learn that he's gone to the New York Public Library, we're going to go down there and show the picture and say, "This guy is wanted for murder or kidnapping or whatever, so if he comes in please give us a call." They usually will.

LEN: To what extent is the public's cooperation really necessary for the Bureau? In the world of local policing, the current hyword is community-oriented law enforcement, which emphasizes that the job can't be done without meaningful, ongoing police-community interaction. Is there a similar operating philosophy within the FBI?

FOX: I suppose in the area of espionage it's not so much the public as it is a specialized segment of the public that we try and appeal to — for instance, businessmen traveling behind the Iron Curtain. We try and tell them some things to look out for, and we say if this happens to you, you'd better contact us when you get back to the United States. For our jurisdiction in general, for all the violations that we handle, the public's cooperation and assistance is absolutely crucial, and this is shown no bet-

ter than in some of the TV programs that are on now, which give a lot of publicity to unsolved cases or to locating fugitives. The success rate as a result of that publicity is just phenomenal. On one of the shows, their premiere show last fall, they publicized a fugitive who we thought was somewhere here in New York City, and within 30 minutes after the show ended, the call came in that led us to his arrest four days later. They've had a super rate of success.

LEN: But tying that notion of community assistance in to the library program, there are those librarians who are making a fuss and saying that the program jeopardizes civil liberties and is not worth that price. . .

FOX: I think the fuss comes from a few instances that were not actually a part of the Library Awareness Program, particularly outside of New York — and the Library Awareness Program is only in New York. But there were contacts outside of New York where perhaps an agent was trying to develop some information on a possible terrorist or a fugitive, and he went to the library and asked some questions that were almost part of a pretext but were pretty stupid questions. I'll admit that up front. I know the agents themselves would say, "Geez, I wished I hadn't asked such a dumb thing." And it offended the librarians. Those are the cases that I think are getting so much publicity. You have to bear in mind that the Library Awareness Program, the formal program I told you about here in New York, has been going on for three years, I believe. We have made 22 contacts, the last being 11 months ago, and very, very few of those people who are contacted had any objection or raised any furor.

LEN: If KGB operatives know that New York has this program — as I'd imagine they must — might they not just go to university libraries in, say, Berkeley or Chicago or Princeton or other cities with prominent institutions?

FOX: That's an excellent point. The problem is, of course, that to go to an Ivy League school or to Berkeley

Interview: New York FBI chief Jim Fox

or wherever, they have to somehow get their KGB officers out there. There's a tiny staff in San Francisco, but New York and Washington are really where the massive KGB staffs are. That's why they've centered their operations here in New York.

LEN: A recent newspaper report quoted Central Intelligence Agency sources as saying that there are more spies in New York since glasnost than ever before. Are you seeing more activity?

FOX: Well, certainly New York is the spy capital of the United States, and maybe of the world. It's interesting that since glasnost many Americans feel the loosening of tensions and an easing of general feelings between the two superpowers, so perhaps they aren't as suspicious as they used to be every time a Soviet comes around wanting to meet them or ask questions. In that sense, because tensions are easing, it's probably a little easier for a Soviet intelligence officer to do his work in the United States now. But despite glasnost, it's business as usual for the KGB in New York City.

LEN: Generally speaking, do your agents have more "fun" working on those kinds of cases than they do on domestic ones?

FOX: It's hard to say. Some agents just love the counterintelligence work. That's kind of the thing that brought me into the Bureau, and I've been in it for over 25 years. Some agents come into the Bureau just to catch fugitives. They count that as a personal challenge to them, kind of a one-against-one thing, and they're very good at it. Some just want to develop complex white-collar crime cases or organized crime cases. Right now we're getting a lot of people in who just want to work drug cases, because they see the evil and the horror potential that's built into the drug problem. So it takes all types.

LEN: Do you assign them where they want to work?

FOX: We can't always do that, because if we have 20 percent of our agents who want to chase bank robbers, we don't have that need for so many agents to be working bank robbery cases. We'll have to put some of them in the counterintelligence work or in white-collar crime. Some have to work applicant investigations. When a new President is elected, somebody has to do the special inquiries that come from the White House as he names his new staff. So agents can't come into the FBI thinking they're going to work exactly what they want to work. But in practice the way it works is that an agent comes in and he does his year and a half or two years of general investigative work, whatever he's assigned to, and if he does a good job then he starts directing himself toward the specialty area he really wants to devote the rest of his career to. If an agent is a good agent, he'll be able to get into drugs if that's what he wants, or into counterintelligence if that's what he wants.

Politics and the FBI

LEN: There's another area in which the FBI has drawn some rather heated criticism of late, and that's the CISPES investigation, which is said to have involved 52 of the Bureau's field offices and was reportedly mishandled and poorly supervised. Given that the Reagan Administration has been quite vocal on issues concerning Central America, how much of the Bureau's overzealousness in this investigation was a result of wanting to please or accommodate the Administration?

FOX: That's a good question, but I can't answer it because any comments on the CISPES case have to come from headquarters.

LEN: In a more general sense, how much of a part does politics play in the workings of the Bureau?

FOX: Very little. An FBI agent generally is a very strong-willed, independent person, and if he thinks that someone is trying to mess around with his investigation or to direct an inquiry along political lines, these guys — and I use the term generically — will erupt like a volcano. Believe me, I'm not going to say it's never happened; certainly I'm sure it has happened over the course of years. But it's just not done as a practice, and

we won't stand for it. If we think it's being done, there are ways we can make our feelings known and get the word out that something's not right.

LEN: So the hallgame doesn't necessarily change dramatically when a different party comes into power?

FOX: No. Right now, I think that no matter who's elected, drugs are going to be their number-one priority in the area of law enforcement. Michael Dukakis may take a slightly different approach than George Bush might take. He may fine-tune certain programs we have. But it would still be aimed at eliminating the drug menace. So it really doesn't matter. If it were not drugs, it could be that one party in the White House would want us to stress crimes of personal violence to citizens on the street, another party may come in and say, "Listen, we're losing billions in white-collar crime; let's stress that." We'd take a good look at it and if we thought it was justified we would redirect our resources.

LEN: If you — meaning the Bureau — felt that certain types of crimes were more important, could you approach the Administration and say, "Look, we know you're big on white-collar crime, but we think that drugs are a bigger priority?"

FOX: Well, yeah. Word might come out from headquarters that they want each field office now to examine white-collar crime and that local priorities should be re-examined. I'm sure if we did that right now, here in New York we would still say that our top priorities are counterintelligence, organized crime, and drugs. Five years from now, that could change. Five years ago, though, that's what it was, at least with the first two of those.

A golden age

LEN: In an article appearing in our last issue, Director Sessions is quoted as saying that law enforcement is "coming into a golden age of cooperation." Are there any areas that you can point to as examples of this?

FOX: I think New York City is the best place to talk about cooperation between law-enforcement agencies. My career in the FBI has allowed me to serve in L.A., San Francisco, Chicago, Washington and now in New York — all major FBI offices. I've never seen the type of cooperation that we have here in New York City. It was

"An FBI agent generally is a very strong-willed person, and if he thinks that someone is trying to mess around with his investigation, [he] will erupt like a volcano, believe me."

here when I got here. The minute I got here I was impressed with the way things are coordinated between the FBI and the New York City Police Department — not to mention all the other Federal, state and local agencies. We have so many multigroup task forces in New York law enforcement; it must be a dozen or more. Just last year we established the most recent one, called CHART, which stands for Chiefs' Antiterrorist Roundtable. We have the chief executives from 12 law-enforcement agencies here in New York City, and we sit down on a regular basis to discuss our problems in terrorism trends, where the problem areas might be six months from now, or what we learned, for example, when we arrested the Japanese Red Army member in New Jersey last year. That type of cooperation is present in virtually every crime field we have here in New York City. There's organized crime task forces, drug task forces, kiddie porn, auto theft, bank robbery — any crime problem you can mention, there's a cooperative effort underway. And thank God it's going that way, because there are cities and there have been times in the past where it was not that way, and it's so counterproductive when we aren't working together.

LEN: Earlier this year, in an interview we conducted with William von Raab of the Customs Service, he said that the biggest problem when it came to turf battles was between the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. What's the problem there?

FOX: He's in Washington, right? Well, if you ask me or [New York DEA chief] Bob Stutman how we get along, we'll bend your ear, with each of us praising the other guy and his agency. DEA is so good. They have that one violation — drug crimes — and they are so good at it. It's such a tough game, and it's so dangerous, I take my hat off to them and to a leader like Bob Stutman. Morale in that office is so high. They're out on the street night after night after night making these buys, and I couldn't say enough good about DEA in New York City. I can't speak for other cities.

LEN: Earlier this year again, there was a report of a rift between the FBI and the U.S. Marshals Service over the pursuit of fugitives, with the FBI saying that the Marshals were interfering with investigations through the Fugitive Investigation Strike Team programs. Is there a cold war of any sort between those two agencies?

FOX: Not in New York. The guys who run the Marshals Service here are both princes. I see the Marshal in the Southern District if not on a daily basis then on a weekly basis. The FBI agents just admire him and like to deal with him, and there are no problems here in New York.

LEN: It makes you wonder why the good relations among Federal agencies in New York can't be duplicated elsewhere...

FOX: It can, and in fact Director Sessions has asked that same question. We've had several meetings, including one at our national SAC's conference, where he spends a good portion of one of the program days dedicated to that. We decided that here in New York we used to have problems in certain areas, no question about it. Here in New York, though, taking the DEA-FBI cooperation as an example, six or eight years ago I think there were some problems between DEA and FBI, and then Bob Stutman came in, and John Hogan... Tom Sheer became the assistant directors here, and the word came down from the top in each agency that we're going to work with DEA and FBI, and if you can't get that through your head you're going to have to find another place to work. What the leaders were saying is, if this doesn't go well it's going to be on your head and you're not going to like what happens to you. All you have to do is make an example of a few people for their stupidity or poor judgment in doing things that are counterproductive to an operation and then the rest of the troops get the word.

LEN: Going back to your earlier mention of anti-terrorism programs, is there really that big a problem with terrorism?

FOX: Well, you wouldn't think there is much now, because everybody's in jail. There's two terrorist programs: international and domestic. And it was just six or eight years ago that bombs were going off in the streets of New York, and frankly the people that were doing that are in jail now. The Puerto Rican nationalists, the Jewish Defense League, some of these groups were pretty active. When they start getting out four or five years from now, I'm sure you'll see the bombing start up again. In the area of international terrorism, we don't say much about all the stops and preventive measures we have in place in this country — and I'm not going to say much about it. But you'll notice that occasionally we intercept international terrorists at the borders, and people think, "Boy, we were lucky to get that one." Or we catch the Red Army guy in New Jersey — and that one was a stroke of luck, and we learned a lot from that guy. But we've been working on this terrorism thing since '72, basically. The Munich Olympics terrorism is what got us into the terrorist game. We were neophytes, but we've been working on it now for these 16 years and we're very good in the United States. Terrorism, as much as any other criminal area, is really a joint effort between many agencies, and I'm just in-

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Fox: "We're subject to a lot of oversight"

Continued from Page 11

mensely proud of what law enforcement has done in this area.

LEN: Notwithstanding what you're saying, at times there do seem to be such mixed feelings toward the FBI...

FOX: A love-hate feeling?

LEN: Perhaps more like admiration mixed with resentment.

FOX: Well, if there's a problem area in the task forces, that's it, because we get a young FBI agent who is awfully bright and who's just come out of Quantico and has all the latest training, and you team him up with a tough street cop from the NYPD, and you have two different approaches there. There's really a lot of value in each of them, and the secret is when the two of them can put aside their differences and work together. Then you've got the best possible combination. We certainly welcome the admiration, and we try to fine-tune the resentment out of there.

Who watches the watchers?

LEN: Very often these days, it seems, the FBI is called in to investigate police corruption or civil rights violations by local police. Under what circumstances does the FBI enter these kinds of cases?

FOX: Well, any time you see a situation — in the newspaper, for instance — like Howard Beach or the 113th Precinct, we monitor those cases under what we call a preliminary inquiry to determine if there's a possible violation of a Federal civil rights statute, and if there has been — and a typical case would be, say, local law-enforcement officials beating a prisoner — then as much as we hate those cases, we have to move forward with them. Those cases are closely followed by our headquarters and by the Department of Justice in Washington. There's no fooling around with them. If the case is there, we have to investigate it thoroughly, it's then presented to the Department, and there have been cases where they have decided that the Federal Government would prosecute a local police officer. Thank God there are relatively very few of those cases. Certainly here in the New York area, the majority of law-enforcement work is very professional.

LEN: Apparently from what you're saying, you really don't like these cases. Why?

FOX: It's just that we work year after year after year to develop liaison and cooperation in every area of police work, and then suddenly we're out there interviewing the same people that we've been telling for years we need more cooperation. We're out there interviewing

those people about one of their brother officers possibly having violated the law. It's similar in a police corruption investigation. We have to be totally up-front and candid with the management of a police agency involved. Last year we developed a corruption case on an inspector in the New York State Police, and it was a very ticklish situation. It could have been very disruptive to relations. But what we did is we went right to the top of the New York State Police and said, "Here's the information we have. We think this guy's a bad cop." And just as we knew they would do, they said, "Let's get him as soon as we can and ferret out this rottenness, and we'll help you any way we can."

LEN: Have you run into cases where the involvement of the FBI is not welcomed, simply because the agency wants to do its own investigation, or because they're embarrassed by your presence?

FOX: I'm sure we have, although I can't give you a case like that that's gotten a lot of publicity in the last few years. We run into that attitude, and we just have to sit down with the chief or the superintendent and explain our position, and he'll tell us where he's coming from, and then sometimes we'll go back to our headquarters and say, "Here's what our discussion revealed, and we think he should proceed with the investigation." If headquarters says no, then we've got to go back to him and work it out with that other agency. Sometimes there'll be some strained relations, but it really hasn't had a detrimental effect here in this area.

LEN: When it comes to the FBI, who watches the watchers? Who looks after you guys?

FOX: Well, over the last few years, the FBI has conducted internal inquiries on some of its own employees, and they have resulted in some arrests and some prison sentences. Once in a while, a local or a state agency may learn of a criminal violation by an FBI agent before we know anything about it, and almost always they come to us and say, "Here are the facts. We've got this guy dead to rights and he's going to be arrested," and we'll say "Fine, go ahead and arrest him and prosecute him."

There's a mood in law enforcement today — and I think it's almost a part of the post-Watergate mood — where those of us who are in it for a career and a profession, and who are proud of it, we're just not going to tolerate any people like that who blacken the agency. In the course of a year in an office this big, there's a number of agents that get in trouble around here — lapses of judgment all the way up to criminal activity. And when we find them, we dedicate a lot of resources to determining what the truth is, and then once we've got that, we'll recommend either very severe administrative action or, in this case, criminal prosecution. We want them out of here; we don't want them to be a part of the Bureau.

LEN: Just using the New York City Police Department

as an example, though, they have their own internal affairs unit, there's a special anticorruption prosecutor, they have you folks looking over their shoulders. Then you say that the FBI relies largely on its own internal inquiries, even though it might be more palatable to the public to have an outside agency do the investigation. Has that ever happened with the FBI?

FOX: There have been several instances in the past where Congressional committees have launched investigations, or the General Accounting Office has done it. In fact, while the FBI has a large internal audit and inspection staff constantly inspecting our offices throughout the country, we're also subject to a lot of oversight from various Federal agencies, including the GAO. They pop in here unannounced to look over some of our operations, and that's fine. But you're right. It seems that sometimes in the case of some police departments, the whole world is looking at 'em. With the

"There's a mood in law enforcement today where those of us who are in it for a career and a profession, and who are proud of it, we're just not going to tolerate any people who blacken the agency. We want them out of here; we don't want them to be a part of the Bureau."

NYPD, their internal affairs are so good, though, that most of the time they go ahead and do the investigations themselves, and it's only when it's a possible violation of Federal law that the Bureau might get involved.

LEN: It's been suggested many times that there's an unwritten rule of the FBI which states, "Never, never, ever embarrass the Bureau." If that's true, couldn't it lead to difficulty in trying to police yourselves?

FOX: That was probably a watchword years ago, and certainly it was in the Bureau when I was a young agent. But as I say, I think the mood has changed now. The

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Allowable evidence from an illegal entry

Continued from Page 5

through an independent source." *United States v. Silvestri*, 787 F. 2d 736, 739 (CA1 1986). The Supreme Court recently assumed this application of the independent source doctrine (in the Sixth Amendment context) in *Nix v. Williams*, *supra*. There, incriminating statements obtained in violation of the defendant's right to counsel had led the police to the victim's body. The body had not in fact been found through an independent source as well, and so the independent source doctrine was not itself applicable. The Justice then held, however, that evidence concerning the body was nonetheless admissible because a search had been underway which would have discovered the body, had it not been called off because of the discovery produced by the unlawfully obtained statements. This "inevitable discovery" doctrine obviously assumes the validity of the independent source doctrine as applied to evidence initially acquired unlawfully.

In the present case, knowledge that the marijuana was in the warehouse was acquired at the time of the unlawful entry. But it was also acquired at the time of the later entry pursuant to the warrant, and if that later acquisition was not the result of the

earlier entry there is no reason, in Scalia's view, why the independent source doctrine should not apply. "Invoking the exclusionary rule," noted Scalia, "would put the police (and society) not in the same position they would have occupied if no violation occurred, but in a worse one. See *Nix v. Williams*, 467 U.S., at 443."

Reseizure and Rediscovery

"We think this is also true with respect to the tangible evidence, the bales of marijuana," wrote Scalia. "It would make no more sense to exclude than that it would to exclude tangible evidence found upon the corpse in *Nix*, if the search in that case had not been abandoned and had in fact come upon the body. The First Circuit has discerned a difference between tangible and intangible evidence that has been tainted, in that objects 'once seized cannot be clearly reseized without returning the objects to private control.' *United States v. Silvestri*, 787 F. 2d, at 739. It seems to us, however, that reseizure of tangible evidence already seized is no more impossible than rediscovery of intangible evidence already discovered. The independent source doctrine does not rest upon such metaphysical analysis, but upon the policy that, while the Government should not

profit from its illegal activity, neither should it be placed in a worse position than it would otherwise have occupied. So long as a later, lawful seizure is genuinely independent of an earlier, tainted one (which may well be difficult to establish where the seized goods are kept in the police's possession), there is no reason why the independent source doctrine should not apply."

The ultimate question, according to Scalia, is whether the search pursuant to warrant in this case was in fact a genuinely independent source of the information and tangible evidence at issue here. This would not have been the case if the agents' decision to seek the warrant was prompted by what they had seen during the initial illegal entry, or if information obtained during that entry was presented to the magistrate and affected his decision to issue the warrant. On this point, the Court of Appeals noted: "[W]e can be absolutely certain that the warrantless entry in no way contributed in the slightest either to the issuance of a warrant or to the discovery of the evidence during the lawful search that occurred pursuant to the warrant."

"This is as clear a case as can be imagined where the discovery of the contraband in plain view was totally irrelevant to the later

securing of a warrant and the successful search that ensued. As there was no causal link whatever between the illegal entry and the discovery of the challenged evidence, we find no error in the court's refusal to suppress." *United States v. Moscatello*, 771 F. 2d, at 603, 604.

Although these statements can be read to provide emphatic support for the Government's position, it is the function of the District Court (as finder of the facts) rather than of the Court of Appeals (as the appellate tribunal concerned primarily with issues of law) to determine the facts, and Justice Scalia did not think the Court of Appeals' conclusions were supported by adequate factual findings. The District Court found that the agents did not reveal their warrantless entry to the magistrate, and that they did not include in their application for a warrant any recitation of their observations in the warehouse. It did not, however, explicitly find that the agents would have sought a warrant if they had not earlier entered the warehouse. The Government conceded this in its Supreme Court brief. To be sure, the District Court did determine that the purpose of the warrantless entry was in part "to guard against the destruction of possibly critical evidence," and

one could perhaps infer from this that the agents who made the entry already planned to obtain that "critical evidence" through a warrant-authorized search. In Scalia's opinion, however, that inference is not clear enough to justify the conclusion that the District Court's findings amounted to a determination of an independent source.

Accordingly, the Supreme Court vacated the judgments and remanded this case to the Court of Appeals with instructions that that panel remand to the District Court for determination of whether the warrant-authorized search of the warehouse was an independent source of the challenged evidence in the sense the High Court has described. It is clear, however, that if such independent source is found, the Supreme Court would probably affirm convictions under these and similar circumstances.

(*Murray v. U.S.*, No. 86-995, *Cortez v. U.S.*, No. 86-1016, decided June 27, 1988.)

Jonah Triebwasser is a former police officer and investigator who is now a trial and appellate attorney in government practice. He is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Maryland cops' paychecks boost memorial

Continued from Page 3

where this money is going to come from in order to begin construction," said Craig W. Floyd, chairman of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund. "They don't want us to begin something that we can't complete."

That is why fundraising efforts are being intensified, Floyd said, noting that over 200,000 individual contributions have been received, totaling about \$2 million.

"A lot of the money that's not on hand has already been committed by various law-enforcement organizations, corporations, and a direct-mail program in place for the past two years," he added.

The memorial fund had originally set a fundraising goal of \$5 million, but that figure was increased to \$7.5 million after the design was unveiled in October.

Floyd said police agencies in Chicago, Virginia and New York City are exploring or have already adopted fundraising campaigns

similar to Maryland's "Cop To Cop."

"This is something that can be replicated nationwide. So far as we know there's not a department in the country or state or locality that's not allowed to use payroll deductions. All it involves in normal instances is signing an authorization card," Floyd said.

Huber said departments could adopt other fundraising approaches, such as telephone solicitation or direct collection of checks from officers. But the goal

is the same — to raise the money to get the memorial built.

"It would be a public embarrassment to the law-enforcement community if they can't get behind their own memorial for their dead and slain brothers," Huber said.

According to Floyd, the memorial will consist of a "pathway of names" of officers who have died in the line of duty engraved on a wall bordered by

trees and a colonnade. The design also includes a sculpture of law-enforcement figures and a crystal blue laser light that will shine skyward as a "symbol of the thin blue line that law enforcement forms while preserving order in America," Floyd said.

"It will also be a very dramatic reminder of the daily service and sacrifice of our nation's law-enforcement officers," he added.

Election Day initiatives curb bail, parole, and expand rights of crime victims

Continued from Page 3

Oklahoma and Utah voted to allow judges to deny bail to a suspect deemed to be a danger to society. Utah judges may also deny bail if they feel a suspect is likely to flee. Arizonans voted to restrict bail availability for a person appealing a criminal conviction.

¶ Oregon now requires certain repeat felony offenders to serve full sentences without parole or probation. The new law approved by voters is expected to cost the state \$176 million to \$184 million in new correctional facilities, and another \$35 million annually in operating costs.

¶ Rhode Islanders expanded the list of drug offenses for which

judges can now deny bail. These include suspects accused of manufacturing drugs, possession with intent to sell, or any drug possession charge carrying a prison sentence of 10 years or greater.

¶ In California, voters passed a measure allowing the Governor to review a parole board decision to grant, deny, revoke or suspend the parole of a person convicted of murder and given an indeterminate sentence.

¶ South Carolina voted to allow the state General Assembly to establish age limits and qualifications of sheriffs.

¶ Voters in Arlington County, Va., approved a \$35-million bond issue to build a new 500-bed jail

that would replace a 164-bed facility that is now said to be jammed to nearly 200 percent of capacity.

¶ Victims' rights were a focus in several states. Michigan voters passed a law allowing crime victims certain rights throughout the criminal justice process. Georgia voted to set up a crime victims' fund to be administered by the state General Assembly.

¶ Montana voted not to repeal a seat-belt law, while Oregon voted against enacting a mandatory buckle-up statute.

¶ Maine voted to set up its first 911 emergency telephone system, which is expected to cost \$3.2 million.

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Jobs

Director of Public Safety. The City of Ottawa, Kan., is seeking a director of public safety to administer local police and fire functions. The consolidated department consists of 44 personnel who provide both police and fire services.

Applicants must demonstrate strong leadership skills, an ability to be innovative in the delivery of public safety services, and excellent communication skills. A bachelor's degree in management, criminal justice, or a related field, along with a minimum of five years experience in law enforcement at the administrative or supervisory level is required. Salary range is currently \$38,000 to \$42,000, plus excellent benefits.

To apply, send letter of application and resume before Dec. 15 to: Sheldon Greenberg, Associate Director, Police Executive Research Forum, 2300 M. Street N.W., Washington, DC 20037.

Director of Security Operations. William Beaumont Hospital, a large, multi-facility organization in Royal Oak, Mich., has an immediate opening for an experienced security director. This executive position entails responsibility for the overall operations of the department and ancillary areas.

Successful candidate must have previous experience in a large multi-facility organization, plus a working knowledge of security systems design and analysis. Proven management capabilities with a strong customer-relations focus, along with a health-care background are highly desirable. Educational requirements include a bachelor's

degree in criminal justice or a related field. An additional degree in business is desired.

Applicants should forward resume and salary requirements to: William Beaumont Hospital, Personnel Department, Section A, 1301 W. 13 Mile Road, Royal Oak, MI 48072.

Criminal Analyst. The Charlotte County, Fla., Sheriff's Office is seeking an experienced analyst for its drug abuse task force.

Minimum requirements include graduate from an accredited college or university with an associate's degree in the social sciences (sociology, criminal justice, criminology or a related field) or in the technical sciences (computer science or a related field), along with five years experience in research and analysis, criminal analysis, intelligence analysis, or an equivalent combination of training and experience. Salary is commensurate with experience and education.

To apply, send resume to: Charlotte County Sheriff's Office, 25500 Airport Road, Punta Gorda, FL 33950. Attn: Personnel. Call (813) 639-2101 for further information.

Deputy Sheriff. The Broward County, Fla., Sheriff's Department is seeking entry-level deputies for its law enforcement division.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens at least 19 years of age, and must possess a high school diploma or G.E.D., and a valid driver's license. Record must be free of felony convictions. All qualifying applicants will be subject to extensive screening.

Starting salary is \$16,129 per year for trainees, and \$23,148 per year upon completion of 16-week police academy program. Annual merit raises bring salary to maximum of \$32,557.

To apply, write or call: Broward County Sheriff's Office, 2600 SW

4th Ave., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33315. (305) 765-4448.

Police Officers. The Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department is seeking to fill entry-level positions.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens at least 21 years old at date of appointment but not older than 30 at date of application. In addition, applicants must: be at least 5 feet tall with weight proportionate to height; have 20/60 vision of better, correctable to 20/20; possess a high school diploma or GED or one year of experience as a sworn police officer in a city of at least 500,000 population, and be a resident of the District of Columbia or become a resident within 180 days of appointment. Candidates must pass a written and physical examination.

To apply, contact the Metropolitan Police Recruiting Branch, 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Room 2061, Washington, DC 20001. (202) 727-4236. AA/EOE.

Assistant Professor. The Department of Criminal Justice at Temple University expects to fill one or more tenure-track vacancies for September 1989.

All candidates should have a doctorate or other terminal degree in a relevant discipline. Preference is given to those candidates with generalist criminal justice backgrounds, with emphasis on research and publication in the areas of criminal justice theory and policymaking or other relevant areas of specialization.

Send nominations and applications, including a vita and at least three letters of recommendation, to: Peter R. Jones, Ph.D., Chairman, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Gladfelter Hall, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122. Deadline is Dec. 12.

LEN interview: Jim Fox, New York FBI chief

Continued from Page 12

agents are different today than they were 20 years ago, and you can almost sense in these young agents when we interview them as applicants that the prevailing attitude is, "I'm going to speak my piece, even if I disagree with the boss. Once the Bureau makes a corporate decision, I'm on board for that unless it's illegal or immoral. In that case, I'll never be on board for it, and I'll do what I can to neutralize it." That's the mood of the young recruit today. And that's the proper mood, I think.

LEN: Do you think the legacy of J. Edgar Hoover is still a force to be reckoned with in the Bureau?

FOX: When you talk about a Hoover legacy you're talking about a lot of things. Hoover hated the KGB, and he hated virtually any type of corruption. White-collar crime was not a catchword in his day, although there was plenty of it going on. He hated fraud and taking advantage of the people who couldn't help themselves. We still honor that legacy. We hate all those things, along with organized crime and the drug dealers. That's part of the Hoover legacy, but you may mean something else. I could tell you of things that I'm sorry ever happened, that you might consider part of the Hoover legacy. Certainly I thought his treatment of Martin Luther King was embarrassing to the Bureau, and I wish it hadn't happened. I guess he just personally disliked King a great deal, and perhaps it clouded his judgment.

The National Academy's fate

LEN: As you've noted, the FBI tends to enjoy good relations with local police, and much of that good will might very well come from the considerable state and local training that the Bureau provides through the National Academy. Recently, Director Sessions said that that program may be in jeopardy because of fiscal constraints. Is that so, as far as you're aware, and if true, is there anything anyone can do to help salvage the program?

FOX: I think it may indeed be in jeopardy, because even though we're now in the new fiscal year, we still don't know exactly what kind of a budget we're going to have to work with. Certainly we're going to have to tighten our belts in a lot of areas. We're all terribly concerned about anything that might happen to the detriment of the National Academy, because I agree that that's one of the outstanding law-enforcement training programs in the United States. A couple of years ago — again, when we were in a budget crunch — there was a move afoot to make the local police departments pay all the expenses for their people who attended. Thank God that was killed at the last minute, because so many would not be able to send anyone. I just don't know what to do about it when Congress says, "You're going to have \$70 million less this year than last year, but we want you to do more." The National Academy would be very high on my list of priority programs that we have to maintain. So often the cops who go through the program rise very high in their police departments, and it's tremendous good will between the locals and all of Federal law enforcement, and we've got to keep it going somehow. There's another program in a similar vein called the National Executive Institute, and that's where the very top men in the biggest departments go back for top-rate executive training. That builds it at the top, and the National Academy builds it at the middle and lower levels. We've got to keep them.

LEN: Could it help if local police officials started banging at their Congressmen's doors?

FOX: It might help, but of course the budget is set for this year. How it's doled out in the Department of Justice might be something that the locals could affect. If the local people make it clear to the Attorney General that the National Academy has to be a top priority for everybody, I think that could have an impact.

911 goes red, white & blue

Continued from Page 3

nearly all children know, and apply them to the phone, we might save a lot of lives," he added.

Hurst, whose Totline is copyrighted and has a registered trademark, plans to sell the stickers to businesses nationwide, which would then mail the stickers out with customers' bills. He hopes that day-care centers and schools will provide some

needed word-of-mouth promotion for the endeavor.

"It's astounding what effect it could have if you realize there are 25 million kids in America, and most homes have two or three telephones. There are also at least 7 million latch-key children in this country coming home to an empty house every afternoon, and for them it could be a lifeline if they get hurt," Hurst said.

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16-19. **Winter Conference of the American Correctional Association**. To be held in San Antonio. Advance registration fee: \$110 (ACA members); \$130 (nonmembers).

17-19. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation**. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$495.

17-19. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation**. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Memphis. Fee: \$495.

18-20. **Consolidation of Public Safety Services: An Analysis**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$395 (IACP members); \$445 (non-members).

19-20. **Everything You Always Wanted to Know about Becoming a Police Chief**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Miami Beach, Fla. Fee: \$200 (IACP members); \$250 (non-members).

22. **Traffic Management & Planning for Freeway Emergencies & Special Events**. Presented by the Transportation Research Board. To be held in Washington, D.C.

23-25. **Jail & Prisoner Legal Issues**. Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement Inc. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$435.

23-25. **High-Risk Liability Issues**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

23-27. **Retail Security**. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$345.

23-27. **Professional Public Safety Telecommunications Course for Dispatchers**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$450 (IACP members); \$500 (non-members).

23-27. **Progressive Patrol Administration**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

23-Feb. 3. **Armed Forces Traffic Management & Accident Prevention**. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

23-Feb. 10. **Command Training Program**. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

30-Feb. 1. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation**. Presented by John E.

Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in San Antonio. Fee: \$495.

31-Feb. 3. **Executive Seminar**. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. No fee.

FEBRUARY

1-3. **Allocation & Deployment of Police Personnel**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

3. **Substance Abuse in the Workplace**. Presented by the Security Management Institute. To be held in New York. Fee: \$195.

6-9. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation**. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$495.

6-10. **Executive Development**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Sarasota, Fla. Fee: \$495 (IACP members); \$545 (non-members).

6-10. **Telephone Systems I**. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

6-17. **At-Scene Accident Investigation**. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$600.

6-24. **Crime Prevention Theory, Practice & Management**. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$820.

9-12. **Workshop for Recently Appointed Chiefs**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Miami. Fee: \$400 (IACP members); \$450 (non-members).

13-15. **Police Civil Liability & the Defense of Citizen Misconduct Complaints**. Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement Inc. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$435.

13-15. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation**. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in New York. Fee: \$495.

13-17. **Electronic Surveillance/Tracking**. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

13-17. **Report Writing for Instructors**. Presented by Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D. To be held in Santa Rosa, Calif. Fee: \$290.

13-17. **Building Criminal Investigation Skills**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Austin, Tex. Fee: \$450 (IACP members); \$500 (non-members).

15. **Security's Role in Extortion, Kidnapping & Hostage Situations**. Presented by the Security Management Institute. Fee: \$195.

15-17. **Managing for Excellence**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

15-17. **Managing the Internal Affairs Function**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

20-22. **Practical Crime Analysis**. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265.

20-24. **Instructor Development**. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

20-24. **Technical Surveillance I**. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

22-24. **Administering a Small Law Enforcement Agency**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Tucson, Ariz. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

23-25. **Street Survival**. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Charleston, W. Va. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).

27-28. **High-Risk Warrant Service & Tactics**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio. Fee: \$245 (IACP members); \$295 (non-members).

27-March 1. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation**. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Indianapolis. Fee: \$495.

27-March 1. **The Investigation & Prosecution of Complex Narcotics Cases**. Presented by Washington Crime News Services. To be held in Boca Raton, Fla. Fee: \$395.

27-March 1. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation**. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$495.

27-March 3. **Locks & Locking Devices I**. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

27-March 10. **Supervision of Police Personnel**. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

MARCH

1. **Developing Security Training Programs**. Presented by York College of Pennsylvania. To be held in York, Pa. Fee: \$95.

1-3. **Police Records Management**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

3. **Security Awareness**. Presented by York College of Pennsylvania. Fee: \$50.

2. **Teaching Key Security Plates**. Presented by York College of Pennsylvania. Fee: \$95.

3-18. **Law Enforcement in the USSR Tour**. Presented by the Organization for American Soviet Exchanges. Fee (including hotel, meals, round-trip airfare from New York): \$1,995.

4. **Apprehension Procedures**. Presented by York College of Pennsylvania. Fee: \$40.

6-8. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation**. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Kansas City, Mo. Fee: \$495.

6-8. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation**. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Boston. Fee: \$495.

6-10. **Investigation of Child Abuse & Sexual Exploitation**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Charleston, S.C. Fee: \$450 (IACP members); \$500 (non-members).

6-10. **Police Budget Preparation**. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$500.

Insurance costs drop for accredited agencies

Continued from Page 1

accredited agency a 10-percent discount each year on its liability insurance premiums.

"We feel that if we are dealing with an agency that has gone through the accreditation process, they are probably better managed and better trained," he explained. "And then the officers know what their policies and procedures are — what they can do under certain conditions and what they can't do."

"Therefore, we probably are going to be insuring a better overall law-enforcement agency," Chapman said.

He said Markel, which covers 5,000 police agencies nationwide, underwrites a police agency's "management experience" as well as its "law-enforcement experience."

"We feel that they're a much more defensible agency if they've got the policies and procedures," he said.

Reimbursing Expenses
The Intergovernmental Risk

6-17. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming**. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$580.

8. **Microcomputer Security**. Presented by the Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$100.

8-10. **SWAT Supervisors' Tactics & Management**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Dayton, Ohio. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

13-15. **Undercover Officer Techniques**. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

13-15. **Advanced Police Budgeting & Fiscal Management**. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

13-17. **Crime Prevention through Environmental Design**. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$345.

Management Association, a risk-management liability-sharing pool made up of 45 municipalities in the Chicago metropolitan area, will reimburse accredited agencies for up to half of their accreditation expenses, according to Al Bianchi, IRMA's chief administrative officer.

He said accreditation can have a very beneficial effect on juries deciding negligence lawsuits.

"In today's world, it's very difficult for a jury to buy the idea that no matter how small the community might be, that you have a nonprofessional, untrained police department," Bianchi said.

"Very often, [accreditation] might be a key element in a jury decision if it's a close case. Any time you can demonstrate that you have an ongoing loss-prevention program that includes a significant amount of training, it's going to have a very positive result," Bianchi said.

"There's no question that we consider accreditation a real critical part of loss control," Bianchi added.

For further information:

American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Rd., Suite L-208, College Park, MD 20740. 1-800-888-8784.

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement Inc., 5519 N. Cumberland Ave., No. 1008, Airport P.O. Box 66454, Chicago, IL 60666-0454. (312) 763-2800.

American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers, 9611 400th Ave., P.O. Box 1003, Twin Lakes, WI 53181-1003. (414) 279-5700.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. 1-800-323-0037.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Criminal Justice Training & Education Center, 301 Collingwood Blvd., Toledo, OH 43602. (419) 244-4680.

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. (213) 743-2497.

Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 600 Maryland Ave., N.W., Room 106, Washington, DC 20024. (202) 447-7124.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St. S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. (800) 235-4723. (800) 633-6681 (in Georgia).

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922; (800) 638-4085.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

Organization for American-Soviet Exchanges, c/o Cynthia Dickstein, 324D Harvard St., Cambridge, MA 02139. (617) 864-7717.

Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D., 1015 12th St., Suite 6, Modesto, CA 95354-0811. (209)

527-2287.

Pennsylvania State University, Attn.: Kathy Karchner, 410 Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-3551.

John E. Reid & Associates, 250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Security Management Institute, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6561.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

Transportation Research Board, 2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, DC 20418. (202) 334-2934.

Washington Crime News Services, 7043 Wimsatt Rd., Springfield, VA 22151-4070. (703) 941-6600.

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An aggressive place, for spies and G-men:

James Fox, the head of the FBI's New York office, says New York can be an intimidating place. He and his agents are working with other Federal, state and local agencies to make sure that the city stays that way for spies, drug traffickers, gangsters and a host of other criminals. He talks with LEN, on 9.

Also in this issue:

Occult-related crime: As specialists in the field emerge, they call for greater inter-agency cooperation to break cases	1	Youth shall be served: The National Crime Prevention Council has Indiana youths putting their energies into efforts to improve quality of life	5
A penny saved is a penny earned: Study says accredited agencies are saving money on liability insurance premiums	1	Forum: Marshals Service Director Stanley Morris calls attention to the plight of America's underpaid soldiers in the war on drugs	8
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